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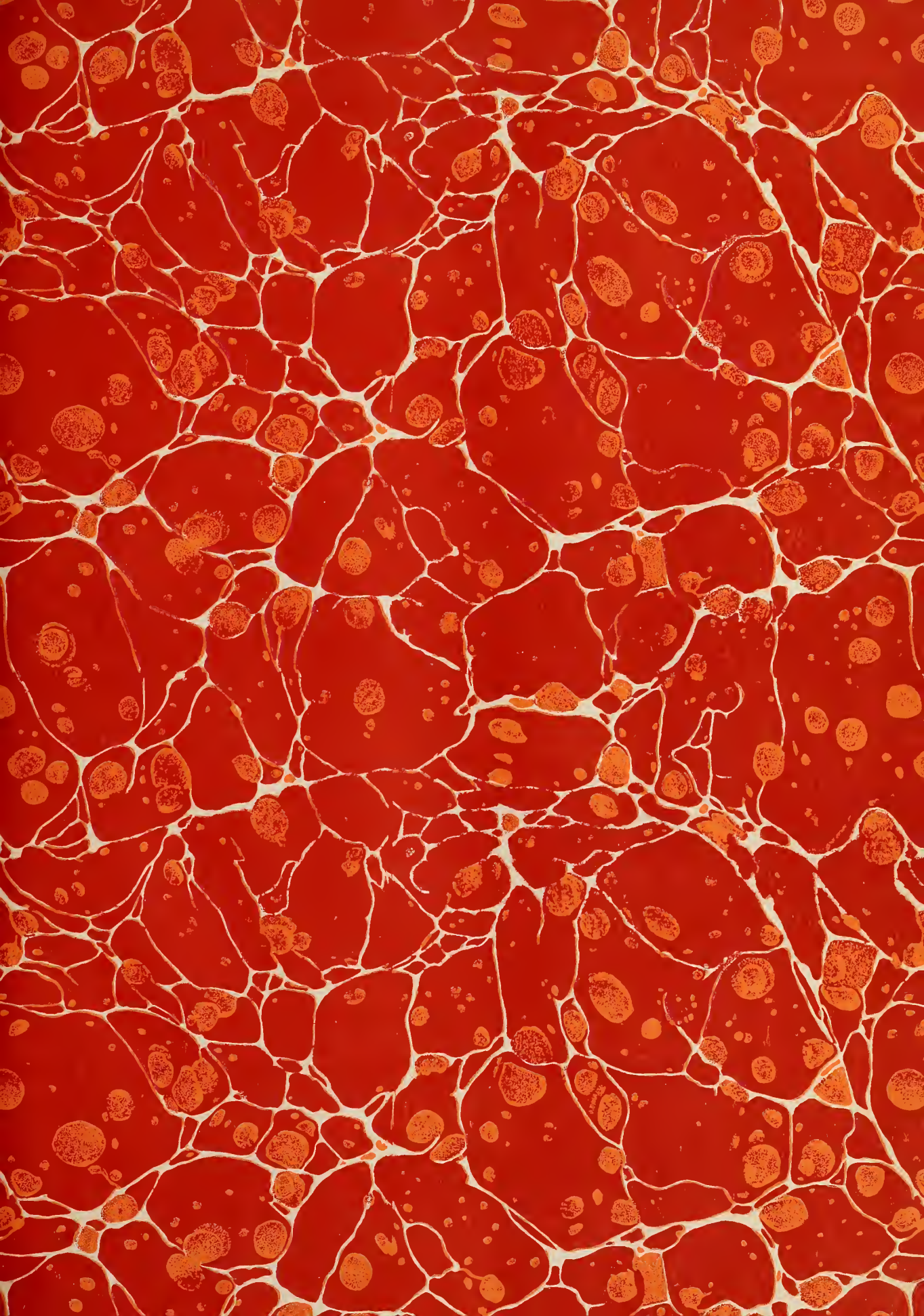
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# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 1

Section 1

July 1, 1935

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## TOBACCO CONTROL

Flue-cured tobacco producers--those who harvest the makings for cigarettes--have voted continuance of the AAA acreage control program for another year, says an Atlanta report by the Associated Press. Returns from balloting throughout the five states where flue-cured is produced were scattered yesterday, but sufficient to show the growers want the output controlled by the government. From the golden leaf belt in South Georgia came the greatest returns in the balloting. These figures showed 14,754 farmers had voted for the program in 1936 with 1,185 against.

## WATERFOWL SEASON

A demand for a national closed waterfowl season with Federal enforcement funds was unanimously approved yesterday at the second annual conference of the Association of Midwest Fish and Game Commissioners. Directed to President Roosevelt, J. N. Darling, chief of the Biological Survey and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, the resolution was signed by officials from Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota. (A.P.)

## HEALTH SURVEY

A \$3,450,000 inventory of the nation's health to be used in deciding what diseases should be subjected to the strongest fight was chartered yesterday by the U. S. Public Health Service. The division of applications of the new works program, with which the request for funds has been filed, said it would include the following: A house-to-house canvass to obtain records of the prevalence of chronic diseases and illnesses of long duration in sample groupings of population according to income levels; physical examinations for a smaller sample of those surveyed; a survey of medical facilities for the care of the sick; a study of the capacity of the chronically ill to remain self-supporting. (A.P.)

## STEEL PRODUCTION

Steel production for 1935 crossed the year's half-way mark yesterday with a record slightly below that of the comparable period in 1934, states the magazine Steel. Substantial gains in output in the earlier months this year have disappeared, yet sentiment in the markets now probably is stronger than at any time in the past several years. (Press.)

**Electrify the Farm** Morris L. Cooke, Rural Electrification Administrator, writing on "Electrify the Farm" in Today (June 8) says that "it is a good omen that so many private power executives are abandoning the strictly business attitude which the whole industry has maintained until recently and have taken up the view that social as well as profit-making motives should govern their activities in respect to extending their facilities to farm areas. All too many, however, still maintain that each line and each customer must yield the customary profit. It is unfortunate that the whole industry does not have the vision of a prominent power leader of a midwestern state, who recently told me that he had read and studied the reports of the National Resources Board and of the Mississippi Valley Committee and that the scientific data and conclusions therein presented had revolutionized his whole outlook. Henceforth, he said, his aim would be to cooperate with the government in its conservation program. This program involves getting cheap electricity to the farms and villages, not only as a public duty, but as a factor of high concern to the financial stability of his company..."

**Melon-Disease Experiments** Experiments dedicated to producing a high-quality watermelon, resistant to both wilt and anthracnose, promise to attain their objective in 1937 at the Conesville (Iowa) station, according to J. J. Wilson, of the Extension Service of Iowa State College. The experiments have advanced to a point where plants already resistant to the wilt and anthracnose have been produced at the station and now need only to be firmly established in their characteristics before going on the market. D. V. Layton, of the Extension Service, has aided in the development of anthracnose resistant watermelons. This phase of the work has been especially difficult, the men report, but has followed season after season, in the greenhouse and the field, the selection of thousands of seeds and the gradual elimination of the plants as one after another they died from the disease.

**Weather Broadcasts** In order that pest and disease control may be made more effective during the summer, temperature forecasts are now being broadcast by the Weather Bureau at Pomona, California, each day except Sundays, says the California Cultivator (June 22). Cooperating on this project are a number of companies manufacturing insecticides, the Weather Bureau, Radio Station KNX, and the Extension Service. Reports of a larger number of stations will be available this season, and the experience of last season in this type of work will make it possible to serve the citrus pest control interests to a greater extent. This information makes it possible to prevent damage that may take place where certain insecticides are applied during adverse weather conditions.

**Farm Language** "Agriculture is becoming such a diverse business that we need some additions to the English language to characterize the people engaged in its various phases," says an editorial in the Country Home (July). "The dignified term of farmer ought to be reserved



exclusively for those who devote their energies to actual tilling of the soil or to supervision of farm operations. In attending state or national gatherings it always strikes us a little absurd to hear professional farm organization officials, Department of Agriculture employees, agricultural college professors, farm journalists, and men who may own or operate farms but give most of their time to other business, referred to as 'farmers'. Agriculturist means nothing in particular; no one seems to want to be called that. We have searched the dictionaries without finding more precise terms to designate those who are a part of agriculture without being actual farmers. Maybe someone can suggest a more satisfactory name for them."

**Congress**                      On June 28 the House Committee on Agriculture reported out with amendment H.R. 4339 to facilitate the control of soil erosion and/or flood damage originating upon lands in the exterior boundaries of the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah (H.Rept. 1407).

**Economics**                      The economic situation in Mexico has shown considerable improvement this year and, whatever fluctuations silver may show, the monetary system will not be upset, according to Eduardo Suarez, Finance Minister, says a Mexico (D.F.) cable to the New York Times. He said: "Agricultural production is being maintained under normal conditions with a tendency to increase, due principally to the fact that during the current year particular attention has been paid to agricultural credit. Many millions of pesos have been distributed among field laborers by the National Agricultural Credit Bank...Notwithstanding the readjustments which the banks of Mexico found necessary due to monetary reform, nothing abnormal happened and exchange suffered no variation. Due to the confidence of all Mexican classes prices underwent no appreciable change for any commodity because of the monetary reform."

**Birth Rate**                      There were 2,158,919 live births in this country last year, a rate of 17.1 per 1,000 population and an increase over 1933, when the rate was 16.6, according to the Census Bureau. The three Pacific Coast States were among the lowest in birth rate. California had the lowest rate of all states, 12.7, the total of live births being 78,280. New Mexico had the highest birth rate; with a total of only 12,210 live births it had a rate of 27.9, but its rate of infant mortality was also the highest in the country, 132.1. Infant mortality for the country as a whole rose from 58.1 per 1,000 live births in 1933 to 59.9 in 1934. (Press.)

**Grain Sorghums**                      A way to feed grain sorghums to humans has been devised for Humans by dieticians, says a Science Service report. How ordinary recipes may be altered to use these cattle feed grains in biscuit, muffins and steamed breads was reported to the American Home Economics Association at its annual meeting. The experiments were by Emma L. Bond and Helen B. Burton of the University of Oklahoma. Persons who cannot eat wheat because of sensitiveness to that form of protein may find sorghum bread useful, the experimenters suggest.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 28 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.75; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.30-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.60-9.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, spring lambs good and choice 7.25-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 100 5/8-101 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 99 5/8-100 5/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 84-88; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 86-106; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 86-90 1/2; Chi. 95; No.2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 89; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 75; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 46 1/8-48 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 85 1/2-88; St. Louis 87 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 84 1/2-84 3/4; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 83 1/2-85 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 39-40; K.C. 40-43 1/2; Chi. 39; St. Louis 38-39 1/2; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 90-94; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 70-76; No. 2, Minneap. 45-46; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.56 1/4-1.62 1/4.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.20-\$1.35 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$1.50-\$2.50 in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-90¢ per 100 pounds in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 50¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Correction: Yesterday's price on Wisconsin Round Whites should have been 55¢ instead of 75¢. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, brought 75¢-\$1.25 per 1/2 bushel basket in eastern cities; 50¢-75¢ f.o.b. Macon. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons sold at \$240-\$260 bulk per car, auction sales of 30-34 pound average in New York City; 24-26 pounds \$40 f.o.b. Moultrie. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes ranged \$1.50-\$2.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions sold at \$1.15-\$1.75 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 18 points from the previous close to 12.21 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.17 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 11.87 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 11.82 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 24 cents; 90 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents; Y. Americas, 15-15 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ -26 cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 2

Section 1

July 2, 1935

## LABOR BOARDS CONTINUED

Three executive orders continuing temporarily the work of the labor boards established under the authority of the National Recovery Act were issued by President Roosevelt yesterday, pending his signing the Wagner labor disputes bill. The orders continued until August 1 the National Labor Relations Board, which expired officially Sunday, and granted indefinite extensions to the National Steel Labor Relations Board and the Textile Labor Relations Board, which, like the NLRB, also technically ceased to operate Sunday. (New York Times.)

## VIRGINIA POTATOES

Potato farmers eased their grip on exports yesterday enough to permit the largest volume of shipments from Virginia's shore since the producers took control of the market last Wednesday. Potatoes left the peninsula in an increasing flow by freight cars, boats and trucks, with buyers paying the \$2 a barrel base price and obeying other regulations decreed by the growers' six-man war council. (A.P.)

## U.S. TRANSFERS GOLD PROFITS

The Treasury yesterday shifted \$100,000,000 of gold profits to its "working balance" in preparation for redeeming a big block of government bonds and withdrawing all national bank notes from circulation. In all, some \$600,000,000 in the bonds and an approximately equivalent amount in bank notes are involved. Officials said they expected several months would pass before all the bonds had been presented for redemption and all the notes retired. (A.P.)

## SALES TAXES

The sales tax, lusty infant of the revenue makers, cut new teeth yesterday to bite into the consumers' dollar. Six states--Illinois, Arkansas, New Jersey, California, North Carolina and South Dakota--began collecting new or higher levies. In two others laws which had expired took on a new lease of life. (A.P.)

## LUMBER SHIPMENTS

The week ended June 22 witnessed a gain in lumber shipments of 7.5 percent over the preceding week, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. New business gained 7.6 percent. Output gained 3 percent over the 1934 week, shipments 29 percent and new business 41 percent. (Press.)



Disease                      The isolation of a crystalline protein which possesses  
Virus Study                the properties of a virus and, by its action, is believed  
                             to be the virus itself made tangible and visible for the first  
time, is announced in the current issue of *Science* (June 28) by Dr. W. M.  
Stanley of the Princeton station of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical  
Research, says the *New York Times* (June 28). Dr. Stanley has succeeded  
for the first time in obtaining a tangible visible substance which produces  
a disease in a plant that hitherto could not be produced except by an ex-  
tract taken from plants afflicted with a disease known to be due to an in-  
visible "ghost" substance, or virus. This, therefore, marks the first  
scent on the trail of one of the "big game hunts" of science, and may mean  
that the road has at least been opened for the similar isolation of the dead-  
ly viruses that attack men.

Congress                      On June 29 the House Committee on Agriculture reported  
                             out with amendment H.R. 8495 to amend certain plant-quaran-  
tine laws (H.Rept. 1410).

Silica Gel as                A strange substance, silica gel, that looks like sand  
Air Conditioner              but has the power to absorb water vapor from air and which  
                             seems destined to reduce the cost of air conditioning to  
within reach of average home owners, was described to the American Society  
of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at Toronto by W. E. Stark of Cleve-  
land. The air conditioning device contains silica gel reactivated by pass-  
ing ordinary natural or coke gases through. The water-absorbing compound  
is now industrially used as a purifying agent in oil processing and for  
removing moisture from dry ice. It is also used medically in powdered form  
to absorb certain poisons from the intestinal tract. The use of silica gel  
which will absorb much of the existing vapor should be able to bring com-  
fort in the home not by tackling the heat side of comfort but by lowering  
the water content of the air. (*Science News Letter*, June 29.)

29-Year                      For the past 29 years the corn on a 45-acre rotation  
Corn Records                area at the Ohio Experiment Station (Wooster) has averaged  
                             73.6 bushels an acre. The cash outlay has been only \$3.50  
an acre each year. The soil was probably poorer than in the average Ohio  
field, and yet the yield was almost twice that of the average. The crop  
was given a good start. Soil was so treated that it was possible to grow  
regular and abundant crops of clover. A regular but modest system of man-  
uring and fertilizing was used. In addition, the land was plowed early,  
local varieties free from disease were planted and the land kept weed free.  
(*Successful Farming*, July.)

Market News                *Pacific Rural Press* (June 22) says in an editorial  
                             on the market news service: "...The farmer needs more market  
news reports, not less, and needs every friendly voice on the air which he  
can get. Market news reports have two values to the farmer. They have a  
direct value when you listen to prices and have fresh information with

which toicker when the buyer arrives. And they have indirect value whether you listen or not, because buyers will not dare misrepresent values when the means of catching them in their lies are widely broadcast twice a day. You recall the hard fight we had to save the market news service in Washington. We should make the most of that service and disseminate it as widely and as often as possible. Marketing in the dark is to the speculator's advantage; marketing in the light is the farmer's protection."

#### Cheaper Housing

"Better homes at half the cost will be the goal of an experiment just started at Purdue University," says an editorial in *Prairie Farmer* (June 22). "A tract of 143 acres of land has been acquired west of the university campus, where homes of different types will be built. Experiments on heating and ventilating, air conditioning, sewer construction, insulating properties of building materials, and so on, will be studied. Ower D. Young, one of the backers of the enterprises, predicted that more than a million low-priced homes will be built in this country during the next few years. There is no question that the high cost of modern housing is holding up necessary building, and so retarding recovery. The so-called 'modern home' is so costly that only about 10 percent of our population can afford to live in it. If methods of building can be developed that will cut the cost in half, the building industry will enter its greatest era. Purdue University is to be congratulated on taking the lead in this vitally important movement."

(London) for June 15  
Reclaimed Nature, in an article on "Reclamation of the Pontine  
Italian Land Marshes", <sup>(Italy)</sup> says that "separate farmhouses, of two or three  
different types, are being built at regular intervals in the newly reclaimed area. As is natural in an agricultural district, the populace is a scattered one. On an average, 10 to 12 hectares of land, with house, are allotted to each family, the area being increased twofold on the poorer soils. Each farmhouse comprises living rooms, with stables below for the larger cattle. Small accessory buildings contain a furnace and accommodation for pigs and chickens, and a well and drinking troughs for the cattle are also supplied, together with implements, chemical fertilisers, etc. After a certain period of tenancy, the farms will pass into the possession of their occupiers. During the first three years, ending with the year 1934, about 2,450 farmsteads were built, the colonisation proceeding from north to south and from the coastal districts inland. At certain points, chosen for ease of access, centers known as boroughs, have been instituted. Of these boroughs, which include a bureau of agricultural control, a health station, sometimes a school, a church, 12 had been formed by the end of 1934. In view of the vast extent of the area colonized, however, more important urban centers were also required to provide public services, business establishments, hotels, hospitals, places of entertainment, and so on..."

Vital Statistics The League of Nations statistical yearbook, recently issued, shows in the fifth year of the depression--1934--that the death rate declined and the marriage rate increased nearly everywhere in the world and generally in Europe the population rate rose. (New York Times.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 1--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.75; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.15-8.90.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 104 7/8-105 7/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\*Minneap. 103 7/8-104 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 86 1/2-90 1/2; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 88 1/2-108 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 91-97; Chi. 100 1/2; St. Louis 95 3/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 92 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 76; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 44 3/4-46 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 86-88 1/2; St. Louis 88 1/2-89; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 83 3/4-85; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 82 3/4-84 1/4 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 37 1/2-38 1/2; K.C. 40-43 1/2; Chi. 35 1/2-36; St. Louis 37; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 78-84; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 64-70; No. 2, Minneap. 45-46; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.54 1/2-1.60 1/2.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.35 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.50 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia stock \$2.12 1/2-\$2.50 in the East; \$1.75-\$1.90 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites, fair quality 30¢-40¢ carlot sales in Chicago. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$1.75-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; 85¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona Salmon Meats \$2-\$2.75 in a few cities. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, 85¢-\$1.62 1/2 per 1/2 bushel basket in city markets; 55¢-90¢ f.o.b. Macon. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 26-30 pound average, sold at \$250-\$300 bulk per car in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 12.18¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.94¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 11.83¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.82¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 23 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 23 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16-16 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 14 3/4-15 cents; Y.Americas, 15-15 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 1/4-28 3/4 cents; Standards, 25 3/4 cents; Firsts, 24 3/4-25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 3

Section 1

July 3, 1935

**CANADIAN WHEAT PRICES** Setting of a minimum price for wheat by the new Canadian grain board, subject to approval by order-in-council passed by the Federal Government, was approved yesterday by the special committee of the House of Commons meeting under the chairmanship of R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister. The government has abandoned its original plan to create a virtual monopoly and will permit the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to continue, providing it functions at the minimum price or higher. The government's measure also provides that the new Canadian grain board can buy wheat only directly from the producer and must not deal in options. (New York Times.)

**WELLES ON FOREIGN TRADE** The economic progress of Cuba since the adoption of a new trade agreement with the United States was cited as a shining example of the accomplishments of President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy in the Caribbean by Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, in an address last night before the University of Virginia Public Affairs Institute. New treaties which he predicted would be consummated soon with Haiti and Panama would, he said, go far toward further mollifying Central American countries estranged from the United States by armed intervention such as was applied in the cases of Santo Domingo, Haiti and Nicaragua. (A.P.)

**SAYRE ON TARIFFS** Sound domestic business recovery was asserted last night by Francis B. Sayre to require world freedom from "the grip of excessive economic nationalism in the form of indefensibly high trade barriers". "A high tariff policy is a voluntary abandonment of foreign markets," the Assistant Secretary of State said in a radio talk. "Tariffs and business recovery are thus inescapably inter-linked. Our tariff policy of the 1920's, culminating in the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930, contributed powerfully to the calamitous breakdown of the 1930's." (A.P.)

**JAPANESE COTTON** Despite efforts of Japan to develop new sources of supply, maintenance of America's huge exports of cotton to that country appears assured for many years to come, according to the Far Eastern Survey of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. Miriam S. Farley, research associate, declared that there was little likelihood that India, China, Latin America or other areas in which cotton production is being fostered will displace the American staple in the Japanese market to any serious extent. (New York Times.)

**Profits from Pests**            Arthur D. Little's Industrial Bulletin records a perfect feat of insect utilization by an industrial engineer who unfortunately is not named. A mushroom grower fertilized with manure which produced clouds of small flies. Instead of merely slapping and cussing he called in the engineer. The expert installed suction fans which drew off the flies. His thrifty soul rebelled at wasting the insects. So he added refrigeration coils which chilled the flies and caused them to drop into large cans. Frog raisers bought the dormant pests. The mushroom grower now makes almost as much from processed flies as from mushrooms. (Business Week, June 29.)

**Now Review**            Nature (London) for June 15 reports that a new quarterly review in English of German science has appeared under the title Research and Progress (Terramar Office, Berlin W.8), the editor being Dr. Karl Kerkhof. The papers are brief, running to two or three pages only and the treatment is summary and popular.

**Demand for Farm Equipment**    Persistent demand for power farming machinery, despite what is normally a seasonal lull for such equipment, is still very much in evidence and dealers throughout the country are busy sending in orders to the manufacturers, says a Chicago report to the Wall Street Journal. Although delayed planting in some sections of the grain belt resulting from protracted rains is in part responsible for the carryover into usually quiet June, the expressed desire on the part of farmers to improve equipment is very pronounced. Based on the eagerness with which farmers are now making inquiries, as a result of a fine crop outlook this year, every indication points toward a lively autumn business, and sentiment in the trade is at a more encouraging pitch than has been the case in five years. Earnings levels of the leading companies have been nicely enhanced this year. All of them are operating in black figures which in certain instances are of relatively handsome proportions.

**Aerial Soil Erosion Maps**            "If the farmer whose land is eroding could see it from the air, he wouldn't question the need of corrective measures," says Nulaid News (June). "A birdseye view of an eroding farm shows more than closer examination. It shows gullying. It gives a proportionate picture of the land laid waste by erosion. It shows particularly where sheet erosion has taken place--the bare subsoil showing up like the lighter parts of a patchwork quilt, or like surf on the seashore. The Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture can't give every farmer a chance to study his farm from an airplane, but it can and does make for its own use an aerial map of each demonstration project where erosion control measures are carried on. These maps, seen through a stereoscope, bring out in sharp contrast the elevations and depressions; the land which is washing and that which is anchored with vegetation. Dead furrows in plowed fields which leave the subsoil exposed are sharply defined. With such map of any watershed project, all plans to retard erosion may be worked out together..."



**Economic Planning**                Research that will lead to the formulation of sound economic policies in the present-day movement toward improvements in the nation's economic machinery is of great importance, according to the annual report of the Twentieth Century Fund, made public recently by Evans Clark, director. Improvements based on proper study, says the report, will bring an increase in the purchasing power of the people as a whole. "The trustees of the fund believe that there is an especially urgent need in these days for the interpretation and application of facts--for the formulation of practical policies--rather than for the accumulation of mere information. Just as detached academic research has produced a reliable mass of data, there is need for the same sort of detachment and impartiality in the working out of a program of action based upon it. Yet academic research agencies have been loath to suggest policies. Being completely free of any special political or commercial interest, however, the fund is in a strategic position to perform this function in the interest of the general public." (New York Times.)

**Shipping Perishables**            Full jurisdiction over loading perishable fruits and vegetables for railroad shipments has been assumed by the Freight Container Bureau of the Association of American Railroads, John J. Pelley, president of the association, has announced. Coordinated action of all railroads is expected to result in greater uniformity, efficiency and economy in the shipment of perishable products and to improve the type of container used. Under the direction of Edward Dahill, chief engineer, the bureau will study containers for the transportation of perishables, develop in cooperation with shippers and container manufacturers improvements of the present types and prescribe for all railroads the character and type of container for the shipment of each perishable commodity. (Press.)

**Maple Syrup**                    "Of all products that can be easily adulterated, maple syrup is outstanding. A little maple syrup boiled with water and brown sugar," says the Forecast (July), "makes a tasty product which most housekeepers will accept as the real thing. So it is interesting to learn that maple producers in some states are now banding together to put out standardized maple products. In New York State, the Maple Producers Cooperative Association has not only given the consumer better goods, but has increased the profit of the farmers. The Bureau of Markots of the New York State Department of Agriculture is responsible for the following: 'Grading in accordance with New York State's new official standard and packaging for the retail trade in attractive containers were dominant factors which enabled the Maple Producers Cooperative Association to more than double the output of maple syrup and sugar this year. Approximately 50,000 gallons of maple syrup--550,000 pounds--has been handled by the cooperative this season. It was graded fancy and No. 1....'"

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 2--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.75; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 7.25-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.25-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 105  $3\frac{1}{4}$ -106 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap. 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ -105 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ -96; Chi. 99; St. Louis 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 76; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ -46 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 85-87; St. Louis 88-88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -83 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 37-38; K.C. 39-42; Chi. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -38; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 60-65; No. 2, Minneap. 44-45; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.55-1.61.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.40 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Virginia stock \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.50 in the East; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in city markets. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites fair quality 35¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$1.75-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona stock \$2-\$2.75 in a few cities. Georgia Hiley peaches 85¢-\$1.75 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket, all sizes, in city markets; 55¢-90¢ f.o.b. Macon. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average, \$240-\$290 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; \$50-\$70 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 18 points from the previous close to 12.36¢ per lb. On the same day last season the price was 12.10¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 12.01¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 11.97¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents; Y.Americas, 15-15 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

*Miss  
Arnold*

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 4

Section 1

July 5, 1935

**ANGLO-AMERICAN COOPERATION** A fervent plea for Anglo-American cooperation was made yesterday by Sir Josiah Stamp, British financier, at a dinner in London of the American Society, climaxing Fourth of July celebrations by Americans. The speech was broadcast to the United States. "The most constructive contribution that can be made to the world today," said Sir Josiah, "would be to foster an Anglo-American friendship in the face of world despotism..." (A.P.)

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**TRANS-FLORIDA SHIP CANAL** The proposal to build a trans-Florida ship canal, which received tentative approval some time ago of work-relief officials, will be taken up soon by the advisory committee on allotments, Frank C. Walker, director of the Division of Applications and Information, made known Wednesday. The administration plans to push consideration of the proposed canal between Jacksonville and a point north of Tampa which, it is estimated, would cost about \$25,000,000 for first-year construction and between \$99,000,000 and \$119,000,000 to complete. (New York Times.)

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**BRITISH COTTON SPINNING BILL** Great Britain has borrowed an idea from the New Deal, it was disclosed yesterday by the text of the cotton spinning bill. The bill contains a modified version of the AAA processing tax, proposed to eliminate excess spindles. It creates a board empowered to borrow 2,000,000 pounds for buying and decommissioning superfluous plants. There is the precaution, however, that spindles cannot be sold abroad. (A.P.)

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**FRANCO-AMERICAN TRADE TREATY** Prospects for the Franco-American commercial treaty now being negotiated at Washington were frankly discussed by French and American officials at the Fourth of July dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris last night, says a wireless to the New York Times. Ambassador Jesse I. Straus of the United States and George Bonnet, Minister of Commerce for France, urged setting aside of individual interests to permit conclusion of a treaty advantageous to the two countries as a whole. Ambassador Straus asked the members of the Chamber of Commerce in Paris to "do yeoman work to help dissipate the old fallacy that imports are harmful". He reproved the activities of the lobbyists who, he said, are interfering with the treaty negotiations by pressing on the two governments their individual views.

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Electrical Equipment      "Pump manufacturers should be the first to 'cash in' on the rural electrification effort," says Business Week (June 29). However, they must get out and do a selling job, especially since the Rural Electrification Administration has not so far proposed to 'go to the country' in any direct campaign of personal selling of equipment to the farmers. To be sure, there will be a so-called 'educational' effort through newspaper releases. But these will discuss the advantages of electricity on the farm--not the advantages of this or that particular kind of equipment. On electrical appliances, the particularly bright spot is the decision by Cooke to put pressure on the farmer--through very liberal loan provisions at 3 percent interest or less--to buy all the things he can possibly use effectively, and do it in one contract, right at the outset of the program. Plumbing manufacturers have offered REA all kinds of special cooperation from standardized bathrooms to traveling plumbing shows for exhibition on the RFD circuit..."

Poultry Death Rate Studies      "Intensive concentration on the problem of stopping the high mortality in poultry in California, which in some of districts causes the annual loss of 50 percent of the flock, is the order of the day in the University of California Division of Poultry Husbandry at Berkeley," says Nulaid News (June). "Experiments are in progress to determine whether some types of mortality may be attributed to breeding, nutritional or managerial factors, according to L. W. Taylor, assistant professor in poultry husbandry. The breeding of high and low mortality selections of fowl, and a close study of the conditions that control the length of life of chickens have been going for three years in cooperation with the Division of Veterinary Science. It has been found that certain types of mortality may be consistently found in many offspring of some males and nearly none in the offspring of other males. Selection of full brothers or sons of low mortality sires has proved to be more effective in reducing pullet mortality in the flock than random selection of males..."

Dust Storm Forecasting      A new science of dust storm forecasting, revealing that the Pacific Ocean supplies the motive power for the great midwest dust storms, was described to the American Association for the Advancement of Science recently, says a Minneapolis report by the Associated Press. Huge masses of ocean air become turbulent after drifting across the Rockies and dig down into the great "dust bowl". Battling them, as if trying to conserve the soil, are other great masses of "land" air which come from the far northwest of North America. These two atmospheric forces were explained by J. R. Parkinson of Kansas City, meteorologist of the Transcontinental & Western Airlines. These great air forces were observed mostly from airplanes and as part of the new "air mass" forecasting of the U.S. Weather Bureau, he said. Air mass forecasts, he added, dealt with immense upper bodies of air, lakes of atmosphere two miles or more deep, sometimes a third the size of the United States, which, he said, traveled about and created most of the "weather".

Congress,                   The Senate passed the following: S. 1633 to amend the  
 July 2                   Interstate Commerce Act; and H.R. 6732 authorizing the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors. The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out with amendment H.R. 3019 to amend sections 1, 3 and 15 of an act to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range and for other purposes, approved June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269) (S. Rept. 1005).

Infant                   The country baby has lost his initial advantage over  
 Mortality               his city brother in his chance to reach his first birthday. A chart just issued by the Children's Bureau shows that while the trend of infant mortality has been downward since establishment of the birth registration area, the death rate for city babies has been lower than that for babies in rural areas since 1929. In 1932 and 1933 the death rate of infants under one year of age was 58 per thousand in both years. The rate for city babies was 57 in both years. For country babies the rate was 58 in 1932 and 59 in 1933. Discussing this situation, Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, said: "...When we look for the cause, we find it due largely to the lack of adequate facilities for medical and nursing care for mothers and babies and of public health instruction for mothers in small towns and rural areas. Recent figures assembled by the Children's Bureau for 24 states representing those probably average or above in public health work, showed that 54 percent of the population living in rural counties in these states (counties with no city of 10,000 population) were in counties with no permanent county-wide nursing service..." (The Forecast, July.)

Industrial               A report from Manila, Philippine Islands, says that  
 Products               the industrialization of bamboo is contemplated by a private concern endeavoring to organize a \$500,000 corporation for the manufacture of artificial silk and celluloid. The bureau of science is making tests of the practicability of such usage of bamboo. A prospectus for the proposed corporation details the possibilities of industrializing bamboo. Many industrial products were declared available, including artificial silk, celluloid and cellophane. Guncotton and high-grade paper also are items which may be produced on an industrial scale from bamboo, according to the prospectus. The manufacture of industrial products from bamboo was reported achieved by a Spanish industrial chemist and engineer of the University of Madrid. (Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry, June.)

Frost Alarm            A thermostatically controlled alarm was used in a Pot-  
                           ton, England, orchard during spring frosts, reports Cold Storage and Produce Review (London) for June 20. As the temperature reached a certain level, rows of cans of crude oil with asbestos wicks were lit among the trees to provide protection from damage. The thermostat was of a type used in the ordinary domestic refrigerator.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 3--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.75; cows good 6.75-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.35-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $107\frac{3}{4}$ - $108\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $106\frac{3}{4}$ - $107\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 85  $\frac{3}{8}$ -89  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 87  $\frac{3}{8}$ -107  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $93\frac{3}{4}$ - $97\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 98- $99\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); St. Louis 96; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 91; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 76; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $43\frac{3}{4}$ - $45\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 86- $87\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 88  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $88\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 84; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $83\frac{1}{2}$ -84 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $36\frac{1}{2}$ - $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C.  $38\frac{3}{4}$ - $41\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $34\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 37 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 70-72; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 58-62; No. 2, Minneap. 44-45; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 156  $\frac{3}{4}$ -162  $\frac{3}{4}$ . North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.85-\$2.40 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Virginia Cobblers \$1.75-\$2.50 in city markets; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 60¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in eastern markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, sold at 85¢-\$1.75 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in terminal markets; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2-\$2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; Perfectos \$1 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 26-28 pound average, auction sales \$250-\$300 bulk per car in New York City; 24-30 pounds average, \$50-\$70 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 9 points from the previous close of 12.45¢ per lb. On the same date one year ago the price was 12.10¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 12.12¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 12.07¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16- $16\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies,  $14\frac{3}{4}$ -15¢; Y. Americas, 15- $15\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $26\frac{1}{4}$ - $28\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Standards,  $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts,  $24\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared By BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 5

Section 1

July 6, 1935

WAGNER  
BILL SIGNED      The Wagner labor disputes bill, enacting into permanent law a Federal authorization for labor to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining, a definition of unfair practices, the creation of an organization to review disputes between employers and labor, was signed by President Roosevelt yesterday. (Press.)

CANADIAN  
WHEAT POLICY      Apparently alarmed at the downward response in world markets to the amended wheat board legislation, which specifically directs a selling policy for the accumulated holdings of the government agency, the Canadian Government immediately took two steps yesterday toward assuring the world that no sacrifice sale was intended. Prime Minister R. B. Bennett stated in the House of Commons: "There is no intention that this country should offer its surplus of grain at fire-sale prices or throw its surplus on the markets of the world so long as this government exists". (New York Times.)

RAILROAD  
INVESTIGATION      Eighteen railroads were selected yesterday by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal coordinator of transportation, for an investigation of railroad financial affairs ordered by the Senate. The Senate directed an inquiry into financing, reorganizations, mergers, acquisitions and dispositions, insolvency, credit and securities operations and activities, financial policies and railroad holding companies and subsidiaries. (A.P.)

WOOD· "CROP"  
PROGRAM      A plan to extend agricultural credits to commercial growers of forests as an incentive to reforestation and the regularization of production was described by President Roosevelt yesterday at a press conference. No formula has yet been worked out by himself or Senator Fletcher, co-author of the plan, Mr. Roosevelt said, but the general idea of the project was to put the growing of wood upon the same plane as the production of other crops. (Press.)

SUGAR  
TRADING      Trading in sugar futures on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange during the first six months of this year amounted to 3,217,600 long tons, an increase of 737,450 tons or 29.7 percent over the 2,480,100 tons traded during the first half of 1934. Trading during June amounted to 319,850 tons against 582,550 tons in May and 509,850 tons during June last year. (Press.)



**Weather Schools** "Weather 'schools' have been put on the schedule for American Airlines flight superintendents, meteorologists, dispatchers and pilots so that, with the aid of an improved type of weather map, they will be able to interpret available weather reports with resulting greater safety of service," says Business Week (June 29). C. R. Smith, president of the lines, is convinced that the air-mass analysis of weather forecasting, first projected by Drs. Jacob and Wilhelm Bjerknes of Bergen, Norway, can be employed to advantage in American air transportation. To teach American Airlines personnel the theory and its application, Dr. Irving P. Krick, assistant professor of meteorology at the California Institute of Technology, and a staff of skilled meteorologists and aeronautical engineers will spend three months at the A.A. Newark and Chicago operating bases and some of the other 62 cities on its system... The new map not only shows the barometric pressure 'fields' and temperatures as does the map published daily by the Weather Bureau, but also air masses and fronts, consideration of which, in connection with other data, is expected to increase the accuracy of weather forecasts. Dr. Krick and his staff will make many flights to study practical operations, and use photographs and motion pictures of clouds and 'weather' in visual lessons to improve the 'weather eye' of the pilots."

**Selective Logging** "One of the most encouraging signs in the southern lumber manufacturing industry is the growing interest among timber owners of the profit possibilities in selective logging," says an editorial in Southern Lumberman (July 1). "...When the forester says that, 'Selective logging can be used in ways that will maintain or actually increase the immediate profits to the owner and at the same time leave the forest in a satisfactory condition for further growth or reproduction', then he is appealing to the sensitive pocketbook nerve of the timber owner. One of the reasons why selective logging appeals to the practical lumberman is because one of the outstanding results of this practice is that fewer small logs are brought in to the sawmill; and it is a demonstrable fact that profits increase with the diameter of the log being cut...Perhaps not every timber owner can arrange to go on a basis of sustained yield; but, even where sustained yield is not feasible, the practice of selective logging is advisable from every standpoint. It increases profits, it lengthens the life of the operation; and it adds just that much to the nation's present and future supply of timber."

**Iowa Conservation** Iowa has consolidated its conservation interests into a Department of Conservation, amalgamating the former State Board of Conservation and the State Fish and Game Commission, reports American Forests (July). Under a new Iowa "license law", separate licenses are available for hunting and fishing at a dollar each, with a combination for \$1.50, which it is predicted will produce about \$300,000 annually for game and fish work. Appropriations for other activities of the new department are approximately \$350,000, or the total revenue for the combined set-up will be about \$650,000 annually.



Congress,                      The Senate debated S. 1632 to amend the interstate commerce act, as amended, by providing for the regulation of the transportation of passengers and property by water carriers operating in interstate and foreign commerce. The Senate passed H.R. 7590 to create a central statistical committee and a central statistical board. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments H.R. 8492 to amend the agricultural adjustment act (S.Rept. 1011).

Harvard                      Dr. Elmer D. Merrill has resigned to director of the New Botanical                      York Botanical Garden to accept a newly created position as Administrator                      administrator of the botanical collections at Harvard University. Dr. Merrill is noted for his work in the taxonomy and phytogeography of the Chinese, Malaysian, Philippine and Polynesian floras, having spent 22 years in the Far East. He has been professor of botany at Columbia University since 1930. His previous posts included those of director of the Bureau of Science at Manila, dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of California and director of the California Botanical Garden. (Press.)

Sound-Sterilized              Musically treated milk is on the way, it was revealed Milk                      at a recent meeting of the American Dairy Association in Minneapolis recently. Dr. Leslie A. Chambers told the association of an experiment in sterilizing milk by subjecting it to ultraviolet sounds so very high that no ear could hear them. Dr. Chambers poured a thin sheet of milk over a heavy steel diaphragm made to vibrate electrically and hum audibly. The lowest note had the same pitch as the middle F sharp on a piano and the highest pitch three octaves above. He found that the milk <sup>that</sup> had flowed over his singing diaphragm was more easily digested. (Press.)

German                      Robert Crozier Long, in a Berlin report to the New York Bank Report                      Times, says that the German Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft Bank, in its half-yearly report, "which is always looked upon as authoritative, teems with edifying contrasts between the prosperity of those countries that have devalued their money and the inanition of the foolish few that stick to what used to be called 'sound money'. Unsound, says the Reichs-Kredit Bank in brief, are all of the 'sound currencies, and sound are all of the 'unsound'. This judgment                      it applies to production and to internal and international trade..."

Ivory-Billed                      Discovery in the South of ivory-billed woodpeckers has Woodpeckers                      been reported by the National Association of Audubon Societies. The exact location of the discovery has been withheld by the association until adequate measures have been taken to protect the birds from collectors. The ivory-billed woodpecker is probably the rarest bird in the United States. In addition to the newly discovered location it is known to exist in Louisiana. The latest discovery was made by Alexander Sprunt, Jr., and Lester L. Walsh, members of the Audubon Association staff. (American Forests, July.)



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Vol. LVIII, No. 6

Section 1

July 8, 1935

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS "The administration's trade agreement program was indorsed as sound in principle and effective in operation and President Roosevelt's social security bill, now awaiting final action by Congress, was the subject of more praise than criticism in discussions Saturday at the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs," reports Winifred Mallon in a Charlottesville dispatch to the New York Times. "The trade agreements act of 1934 has permanent value in opening up channels for world trade, it was asserted by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of the State Department and conceded by Edward Jenkins of New York, vice president of the General Motors Export Corporation..."

U.S.S.R. GRAIN "Such favorable reports of this year's Russian grain crops continue to reach Moscow that qualified foreign observers now believe that the total harvest may be as much as 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 metric tons higher than last year," says Harold Denny in a cable to the New York Times. "The official crop estimate has not yet been issued, but it is expected to be in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 metric tons, compared with 89,800,000 last year..."

KANSAS FARMING Rain and the Kansas Homestead Rehabilitation Corporation have removed all Kansas farm owners from relief rolls, according to a Topeka report by the Associated Press. Crops and livestock thrive with adequate moisture after five dry years capped this spring for severe dust storms. Of 16,000 drought-stricken and discouraged rural families sustained last fall by public funds, 6,000 had won their way back to economic normalcy yesterday and 10,000 others were headed for that goal under the impetus of loans and expert advice from the rehabilitation corporation, headed by Raub Snyder.

BRAZILIAN TRADE PACT A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says Sao Paulo industrialists are intensifying their campaign against the trade treaty with the United States. However, they have presented no data to show to what extent the treaty would hurt the Sao Paulo industry. They argue that, as a result of the depression and over-production, the United States might be tempted to use Brazil for dumping.

FOREST CREDIT BANK The National Lumber Manufacturers Association said Saturday the legislation proposed by Senator Fletcher, of Florida, to establish a \$40,000,000 forest credit bank "is intended to be an extension of the type of productive credit which the farm credit act so successfully applies to agriculture". (A.P.)



Preferences                "What do farmers want in their tractors?" says Imple-  
in Tractors                ment and Tractor (June 29). "...A contest for suggestions  
                              was instituted by Rural Progress, a Chicago farm publica-  
                              tion...Judges included Raymond Olney, secretary of the American Society  
                              of Agricultural Engineering; R. I. Shawl, professor of agricultural en-  
                              gineering, University of Illinois; and Leroy K. Childers, editor of Rural  
                              Progress...The greatest individual preference was for rubber tires, 10,-  
                              557, slightly more than two-thirds (of a total of 15,573) asking for this  
equipment. Eighteen were even desirous of extending this equipment to  
include dual wheels. Steel wheels were preferred by 758, and tracklayers  
by 78. Greatest interest in any one phase of operation, however, was in  
fuels. A total of 14,447, or 99.4 percent, expressed themselves on this.  
Kerosene or distillate led in the preference with 9,384 votes and 5,580  
preferred gasoline. Four hundred and forty-eight said Diesel fuel and 78  
said alcohol...The row crop tractor was preferred by 9,384, while but  
90 mentioned the standard four-wheel type as their choice. The popularity  
of the two-plow size was stressed by 4,110 votes, as compared with 354  
for the three-plow and 78 for the one-plow.

Eastern                    Continued whittling away at the railroad passenger  
R.R. Rates                rate structure in the East gives rise to the expectation  
                              that the 3.6 cents a mile basic rate generally prevailing  
in this territory will give way to lower fares in the near future, says  
the Wall Street Journal (July 3). The latest development in this direc-  
tion was the decision of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad to  
reduce fares to one cent a mile for a three-month period beginning July 15.  
This is the lowest rate any railroad in the country has established. The  
Bangor & Aroostook on July 1 reduced fares on its line to 2 cents a mile.  
New York, New Haven & Hartford has lowered Massachusetts intrastate fares  
in and out of Boston to 2 cents a mile for an experimental period.

Pasteurized                "The action of including permissive pasteurization  
Certified Milk            under official standards for certified milk production  
                              by the medical milk commissioners' association and the  
national certified milk association will be hailed as a far-reaching and  
progressive step by the dairymen as a whole, settling probably for all  
time an important issue," says an editorial in Dairy Produce (June 24).  
"Again, public health officials and prominent spokesmen for the medical  
profession have placed the stamp of approval on pasteurization...As the  
proportion of pasteurized milk increases, the field for possible doubt  
about the safety of milk is reduced just that much under the new code,  
high standards of production and care associated with certified milk will  
be fully maintained,, they are universally acknowledged as warranting a  
substantial premium in price. By offering both a pasteurized and unpas-  
teurized product certified milk producers will find themselves in a posi-  
tion to broaden their sales field substantially. There is ample reason  
to believe that the importance of the nutritive arguments for raw milk  
may have been over-estimated in recent years and that the sanitary features  
of production have constituted the real selling force."

Michigan Rural Zoning "Michigan steps to the fore in rural land planning and zoning by the enactment of P.A. 44, session of 1935," reports P. A. Herbert, of Michigan State College, in the Journal of Forestry (July). "The law permits the zoning of any or all natural resources on a county or inter-county basis. Individual townships have no control over zoning...However, to secure local support, the principle of zoning, but not the specific zoning ordinance, must be approved by a county referendum before any zoning can take place...The adoption of a specific land plan and zoning restrictions for any county lies within the power of the County Board of Supervisors. However, before any zoning ordinance can become operative it must be approved by the State Planning Commission...It is hoped that this state act will facilitate the withdrawal of marginal areas from agricultural production under the AAA, in addition to the usual benefits accruing through zoning legislation, such as lower governmental costs, more effective government service, protection of rural investments, the ending of exploitation by ignorant land users, and the concentration of rural settlement--all improving the social and economic status of the community..."

Turkey Packages "During the current season large distributors in turkeys in the East and elsewhere have called the attention of packers to the fact that the trade now prefers turkeys packed in boxes rather than in barrels," says Ice and Refrigeration (July). The difference in value on the market ranges up to about 4 cents in favor of the box packed. Frequently buyers will not take barrel packed turkeys when the box packed product is available, even at a much higher price..."

A Corridor for Corn Corn, tobacco, other Indian crops of pre-Columbian times; how did they get into eastern America? To this riddle, one of the most baffling in the history of agriculture, Dr. Melvin R. Gilmore of the University of Michigan Museum offers an answer, says Science Service. Over the arid belt that separates the moist, arable lands of the eastern United States from Mexico, an earlier home of Indian agriculture, there stretches in one place a narrow zone of land where primitive agriculture was possible. This "Gilmore corridor" consists of a belt of oak-hickory forest that reaches westward along the scarp of the Edwards Plateau almost to Del Rio on the Rio Grande, linking this region with the mountain valleys of eastern Mexico where there was rainfall enough to invite agriculture, and toward the east widens out into the southeastern and middle-eastern woodlands and the tall grass region of the Plains where cultivation was no longer precarious. The Jamestown settlers and the Pilgrims found Indians cultivating corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins and tobacco along the Atlantic Coast; and the French missionaries and explorers found inland Indians farming by much the same method. In the Southwest, the exploring Spaniards found the Pueblo tribes growing corn by an entirely different method, using irrigation. Without much question, both types of cultivation had come from Mexico, where agricultural civilizations were older and more advanced than they were in the North.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 5--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; cows good 6.75-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.65-9.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.50-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $102\frac{3}{4}$ - $103\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $101\frac{3}{4}$ - $102\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 80  $\frac{3}{8}$ -84  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 82  $\frac{3}{8}$ -102  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $87\frac{3}{4}$ - $91\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $93\frac{1}{2}$ -96 (Nom); St. Louis 91; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $88\frac{1}{4}$ -90; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 71; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $39\frac{3}{4}$ - $40\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 84-86; St. Louis 86; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $82\frac{3}{4}$ - $84\frac{1}{4}$  (Nom); St. Louis 85-86; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $81\frac{3}{4}$ - $83\frac{1}{4}$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $34\frac{1}{4}$ - $35\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 37- $40\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $33\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 36; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; fair to good malting, Minneap. 57-60; No. 2, Minneap. 43-44; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.52-1.58.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Virginia Cobblers \$2.25-\$2.75 in the East; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 65¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 40¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, \$0.90-\$1.60 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in terminal markets; 60-80¢ f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$1.50-\$2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Perfectos 85¢-\$1 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$250-\$320 bulk per car auction sales in New York City; \$40-\$75 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 27 points from the previous close to 12.18¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 11.91¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 27 points to 11.85¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 26 points to 11.81¢

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16- $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $14\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents; Y.Americas, 15- $15\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $26\frac{1}{4}$ -29 cents; Standards,  $25\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $24\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 7

Section 1

July 9, 1935

**BRITISH CURRENCY** The Daily Herald (London) said today that Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, has pledged 375,000,000 pounds sterling (about \$1,852,500,000) to bring about world stabilization of currency without government agreements. They money is the publicly owned British exchange equalization fund, to be used, Norman said, "for the support of almost any international currency which shows weakness". (A.P.)

**U.S.-SWEDISH TRADE PACT** The Swedish-American reciprocal trade agreement--fourth of such pacts concluded under the administration's trade policy--yesterday was proclaimed effective August 5 by President Roosevelt. Similar agreements with Cuba, Belgium and Haiti already are operative. A pact with Brazil now is before the Brazilian Congress for approval. The chief concession granted Sweden is the pledge to maintain Swedish wood pulp on the free list. (A.P.)

**REDUCING DRUG** Twelve San Francisco Bay region women who have been taking dinitrophenol, the newly developed anti-fat drug, have been stricken with temporary blindness in recent months, it was disclosed at San Francisco yesterday by Dr. Loren Chandler, dean of the Stanford University Medical School. Clinical investigations are being conducted by the school in efforts to learn whether the blindness resulted from the drug, or from malnutrition, unbalanced diet or other factors. Dr. Chandler estimated probably 1,000,000 persons, including 100,000 American women, are using the reducing drug at present. (A.P.)

**TAX CHECK-UP** Four thousand "white collar" relief roll workers will be employed by the Treasury Department to check up liquor tax, "nuisance" tax and small income tax payments, it was announced yesterday. The works program allotment board recommended to President Roosevelt yesterday that \$5,113,126 be turned over to the Internal Revenue Bureau from the works fund to pay for this service. It was said that the work is expected to pay for itself several times in collection of delinquent taxes. (Washington Post.)

**LIVING COSTS** Declines in the prices of foods, clothing and coal outweighed advances in rents and sundries, bringing the cost of living of industrial wage earners down 0.2 percent in June from May, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board issued yesterday. This was the second monthly decline, after an extended rise from December 1934. (Press.)

**World Living Costs** A comparison of cost of living changes in 30 countries from 1929 to the first quarter of 1935, issued recently by the National Industrial Conference Board, shows that the decrease of about 18 percent in the United States was exceeded in several other countries. The drop in Germany was 21 percent, as it was also in Switzerland, and that in Belgium was 23 percent and in Italy 24. (Press.)

**High-and-Low Corn Breeding** A striking example of the results which can be obtained by selection in plants is furnished by a corn experiment which has been carried on for over a generation at the University of Illinois, says Science Service. In 1902, the late Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, then head of the agronomy department at the university, planted seed of Leaming corn, selecting the ears growing highest on the stalks and those growing lowest. The ears were planted in separate plots. The ears in the high-ear plot averaged 56.4 inches from the ground and in the low-ear plot 42.8 inches from the ground. Year after year this work was continued, the highest growing ears being saved from the high-ear plot and the lowest growing ears from the low-ear plot. Six years after the experiment began there was a difference of 34.2 inches in the average height of the ears between these plots and an average difference of 34.7 inches in the height of the respective corn plants. After a quarter-century of this continuous selection, the average height of the ears in the low-ear plot was only 8.1 inches, while the ears in the high-ear plot averaged 126.5 inches from the ground. The studies have also brought out the fact that the low-ear strain became much earlier in maturity than the high-ear strain and also exceeded the high-ear strain in yields per acre.

**Rotenone Dust** Paul F. Frese, in a note in Florists Exchange (June 27, reports that a nationally known vegetable seed growing firm of Milford, Connecticut, "is using nothing but rotenone dust in its trials of cucumbers, squashes and melons. This product has been found far superior to anything else thus far used for the control of bugs and beetles..."

**Farm Mortgage Loans** A continued upward trend in farm mortgage financing by banks, insurance companies and other private creditors is reported by the Farm Credit Administration. Approximately \$157,000,000 of farm mortgages were recorded by private concerns and individuals in the first quarter of 1935 compared to \$127,000,000 in the first quarter of 1934. The amount in the last quarter of 1934 was \$125,000,000. The figures are estimates based on mortgage recordings in over 1,500 counties representing all sections of the country. Farm mortgage credit needs which have been financed primarily by the Federal land banks and the land bank commissioner during the past two years are now being handled in increasing numbers by banks, insurance companies, and other private creditors, the reports indicate. (FGA, No. 4-47.)



Naval Stores  
Research

Robert C. Palmer, author of an article on naval stores in *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (July), says in part:

"Repeated efforts have been made to consolidate and promote scientific investigations within the industry, the most noteworthy being the formation about 10 years ago of the Pine Institute of America and the establishment of industrial fellowships at the Mellon Institute financed by contributing assessments according to production...Like many pioneering enterprises the effort was apparently premature, but many a turpentine producer had his thoughts directed to the chemistry of his products for the first time and from that viewpoint alone the results were not lost. There is no implication that technical advances have been lacking in gum turpentine and rosin production, but they have come to a considerable extent from influences outside the industry. For many years the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and the Forest Service have maintained an active, scientific naval stores program resulting in greatly improved methods in the woods operations and also in distilling the gum...All this has resulted in the increasing use of pine forests for naval stores production along the best conservation principles, with higher quality and better standardized products."

Preventing  
Rancidity

Sidney Musher, author of "Inhibiting Rancidity" in *Food Industries* (July), discusses the protection of foods against rancidity by the use of ground or crushed seeds and cereals. He says: "Of the cereal flours or crushed seeds possessing the property of substantially protecting lard against oxidation, soya flour proved more effective than oat flour. However, for products containing or processed with vegetable oils, the completed tests show that oat flour should be used. It not only possesses antioxidant advantages, but also is made available in a bland, stable, and readily usable form which inhibits rancidity because of oxidation, prevents the loss of flavor without imparting a new flavor, and avoids discoloration of foods on or in which it is used. Covered by patents...this use of oat flour takes two forms of application; (1) addition of flour to the fats or fat-containing foods, such as margarins, mayonnaise, and salad dressing, to retard or inhibit development of rancidity; (2) dusting of the flour over such foods as bacon, potato chips, and salted nuts to retard rancidity, loss of flavor and discoloration. Additional work is being done to investigate the application of oat flour to such other products as fish, soda crackers, powdered milk and other fat-containing foods and to such wrapping materials and containers as vegetable parchment, waxed papers, cartons, tubs and barrels used for lard, butter and oleomargarine..."

## Dairy Day

An announcement from the New York Experiment Station (Geneva) on the annual Dairy Day to be held there on August 21, says: "Scientific research can prove of inestimable value in leading the way along new paths and in aiding one to avoid pitfalls and errors, but the final test must always be made by actual trial on the farm. Dairy Day brings together in one place the accumulated knowledge of the dairy scientists and the accumulated experience of dairy farmers. Both are certain to benefit from the encounter."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 8--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.25; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.65-9.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.90-9.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 1.00-1.01 (Nom); No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap. 99-1.00 (Nom); No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 77-81 (Nom); No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 79-99; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 84 1/4-87 1/2; Chi. 90 1/2-93 (Nom); St. Louis 88 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 88; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 39-40; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 84-85 3/4; St. Louis 86 3/4; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 85; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 82 1/4-83 3/4 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 33 1/4-33 3/4 (Nom); K.C. 36 1/2-39 1/2; Chi. 32 1/4-32 1/2; St. Louis 36; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 66-68; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 56-59; No. 2, Minneap. 43-44; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.52-1.58.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.85-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Virginia stock \$1.75-\$2.85 in eastern cities; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 70¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in the East. Texas Yellow Bermudas sold at 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. California Yellows 85¢-\$1.10 in a few cities. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2-\$2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Perfectos \$1 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona stock \$2.25-\$3 in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1-\$1.75 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Macon. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 26-28 pound average sold at \$280-\$320 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; \$70-\$100 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point to 12.29¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.21¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.95¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.89¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 23 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 23 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16-16 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 15-15 1/4 cents; Y.Americas, 15-15 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 1/4-29 cents; Standards, 25 1/2 cents; Firsts, 24 1/2-24 3/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\* Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 8

Section 1

July 10, 1935

## BRITISH SILVER

A London report by the United Press says the United States Government, through the medium of its \$2,000,000,000 equalization fund, yesterday averted a collapse in the silver market. Brokers who fix the prices delayed action and made frantic pleas for support to British banks and the United States. As on Saturday, the United States answered the appeals and allowed fixing of the quotation. It was confirmed that official United States buying absorbed 15,000,000 ounces of the metal at the fixed price of 30 1/4 pence (67.88 cents an ounce). Experts believed that without support from the United States the price would have been much lower.

## CANADIAN CROPS

Well-distributed rains in western Canada have resulted in more uniformly good crop conditions than have existed for several years," said S. H. Logan, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, yesterday. "...An especially good feature of the prairie agricultural situation is the great improvement in pasturage and grazing conditions..."

## GEORGIA FREIGHT RATES

Holding that railroad freight traffic within the State of Georgia moves under substantially the same circumstances and conditions as interstate traffic, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday overruled the Georgia Public Service Commission and ordered the 12 railroads operating in the state to place their intrastate rates on the same level as their interstate charges. The result will be that classified freight rates within the state will be increased on an average of approximately 17.5 percent. (A.P.)

## BRAZILIAN COFFEE

Brazil destroyed 1,013,000 bags of coffee during the first six months of 1935, according to cables to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, against 3,299,000 during the similar 1934 period. Since the start of the program in June 1931, 35,121,000 bags have been destroyed. During the crop year ended June 30 this year, Brazilian destruction totaled 5,980,000 bags while shipments amounted to 13,757,000 bags for the 12-month period, a total disappearance of 19,737,000 bags. (Press.)

## GRADUATE SCHOOL

A circular of information on the courses available in the Graduate School for 1935-36 is now ready. Those desiring information can obtain it in the Office of the Director, Dr. A. F. Woods, 4090 South Building. A limited number of circulars will be forwarded to the Chief Clerks of the various bureaus for distribution.



Two Million Patents      "United States Patent No. 2,000,000 was issued April 30, 1935, for an improvement in vehicle wheel construction for wheels having pneumatic tires and to be used on railway vehicles," says an editorial in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (July). "The number of patents issued offers one way of judging the inventive ability and commercial activity of a nation. United States Patent No. 1 was issued in the year 1836, though preceded by some patents without numbered designation. It required 57 years for the first 500,000 patents to issue. In the next 18 years another 500,000 issued, bringing us to No. 1,000,000 in the year 1911. The next 500,000 interval is 12 years, and a similar period of time has brought us to patent No. 2,000,000..."

Salt-Stabilized Road Construction      "Experimental road construction, using salt as the element for retaining moisture in a stabilized soil mixture, has been undertaken since 1933 in a number of states including Vermont, New York, Michigan, Indiana, Maryland and Virginia," says Engineering News-Record (July 4). "These salt-stabilized roads have in most instances been experimental sections jointly undertaken by highway departments and salt manufacturers. In general, these roads have been too short a time in service to warrant definite conclusions, but in most cases their behavior in early life has been good. Meanwhile interesting research into the action of salt on clay and salt movement with moisture in road surfaces has been carried on and has developed principles of construction that place salt-stabilized soil roads among the promising types of highways...In addition to its strictly moisture-retaining properties, recent laboratory research by Dr. H. Reis, professor of geology, Cornell University, indicates that salt has a beneficial effect on clay as a binder..."

Iowa Farm Population      A "back to the farm movement" in Iowa, evident since 1930, has created serious social and economic problems, says an Ames (Iowa) report to the Chicago Journal of Commerce (July 3). The most evident are shortage of available farms, oversupply of labor and a higher number of unemployed on relief rolls. The Dakotas, Nebraska and other drought-ravaged states are providing the bulk of the new residents. Dr. Day Wakeley and Edwin Losey, rural sociologists at Iowa State College, point out that an exodus from the state between 1920 and 1930 reduced the population by about 220,000. The trend now is sharply in the opposite direction.

Potato Breeding      The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for June 22, in a note on potato breeding studies in Arran, Scotland, says that "in the plots there are 700 first-year plants, 287 second year, 59 third year and only 1 fourth-year, 8 fifth-year, 2 sixth-year and 4 seventh-year plants. Upwards of 1,100 varieties are in process of cultivation, and of the seedlings that have survived to the fifth and sixth year three are regarded as outstanding, the first of these being awarded the Lord Derby Gold Medal last year."



Congress,  
July 8

The Senate received a communication from the President transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, fiscal year 1935, amounting to \$9,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture to carry into effect those provisions of the act approved June 29, 1935, providing for research in agriculture and for further development of extension work (S.Doc.110). The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out with amendments S. 2577 to repeal the provisions of the homestead laws requiring the cultivation of homestead entries (S.Rept. 1028). The House Committee on Roads reported out with amendment S. 1374 authorizing the survey, location and construction of a highway to connect the northwestern part of continental United States with British Columbia, Yukon Territory and the Territory of Alaska (H.Rept. 1429).

Electric  
Light Costs

"The lowering of the cost of the electric light during the last 25 years, mainly due to scientific research and improved engineering methods, is fully appreciated by few," says Nature (London) for June 22. "In 1910 carbon filament lamps, which had held the foremost place since the inception of the incandescent lamp, were rapidly being replaced by tantalum and tungsten lamps giving almost twice as much light for the same electric power...In 1916 the invention of the gas-filled lamp trebled the efficiency and the latest type of gas-filled lamp, the 'coiled coil' lamp, has nearly quadrupled the light efficiency, giving 11.25 lumens (approximately 0.9 candle) per watt. Many consumers are now getting their electric light at a cost of 0.5 pence per unit who had to pay 6 pence or more per unit in 1910. Electrical engineers and scientific workers may well be proud of lowering the cost to one fiftieth of what it was in 1910."

British  
Bird Study

J. H. Lockett, author of "The Study of Bird Migration" in Country Life (London) for June 29, says: "...Only this year a bird bearing a ring with the inscription 'Museum Leiden 98536' upon it, was killed in the Belgian Congo. Records at the Leiden Museum showed that the bird was a golden oriole which had been ringed near Stavoren, Friesland, in June 1931. Another remarkable recovery of a marked bird was that of a brambling ringed in Cheshire in 1931, found two years later in Yugoslavia, a considerable distance beyond what is believed to be its normal range. There are a number of instances on record of birds having crossed the Atlantic...Marking has shown that wild ducks migrate long distances. A wigeon marked in Cumberland (England) was later shot by a hunter at Kartaielskoe in northeast Russia; teal, also marked in Cumberland, have been found in Russia and Sweden; and a great many wild ducks of various kinds, ringed in Iceland, have turned up in the British Isles..."

Bird Sanctuary

A press report from Oyster Bay, Long Island, says the Federal Government will take over the lease of the Jones Beach Bird Sanctuary at Gilgo Beach on August 1 for a year as the result of a resolution adopted by the Oyster Bay Town Board on a proposal made by the Biological Survey. Since expiration of the 15-year lease on June 1 that the township had given first to a game protective association and for the last 4 years to the New York State Park Commission, active interest has been shown by bird lovers in the preservation of the refuge.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 9--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.25; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.35-9.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.65-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 102 1/8-103 1/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 101 1/8-102 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 77 7/8-81 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 79 7/8-99 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 87 1/2-90; Chi. 91-92 3/4 (Nom); St. Louis 89 3/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 85 1/2-86; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 70; No. 2 rye, Minneap 40 1/4-41 1/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 86-88; St. Louis 87 3/4-88; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 86 3/4-87 3/4 (Nom); No. 2 mixed, Chi. 85-86 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 34-34 1/2; K.C. 37-39 1/2; Chi. 32 3/4-33 1/2 (Nom); St. Louis 36 1/2; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 64-66; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 52-56; No. 2, Minneap. 43-44; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.53-1.58.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.85-\$2.65 per stave barrel in a few cities. Virginia Cobblers \$1.75-\$2.85 in eastern cities; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 75¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in the East. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2-\$2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; 95¢ f.o.b. on Perfectos at Brawley. Arizona Salmon Meats \$2.50-\$2.75 in a few cities; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Phoenix. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. California Yellows 85¢-\$1 in New York. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1-\$1.50 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.10-\$1.50 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Hileys 80¢-\$1.60 in city markets. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 28-30 pounds average \$295 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; \$75-\$140 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 12.39¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.45¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 12.08¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 12.00¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 23 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 23 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16-16 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 15-15 1/4 cents; Y.Americas, 15-15 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 1/4-29 1/4 cents; Standards, 25 1/2-25 3/4 cents; Firsts, 24 1/2-24 3/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LVIII, No. 9

Section 1

July 11, 1935

**CURRENCY STABILIZATION** Two brief, but significant, statements echoed across the Atlantic yesterday to focus international attention on currency stabilization possibilities. Attorney General Cummings, advocating outlawry of gold clause suits, said "an international agreement to establish a gold standard would be almost impossible" without such legislation. Only shortly before, in Paris, a prediction that "America, France and England will unite soon for stabilization" was made by Jean Tannery, governor of the Bank of France. (A.P.)

**R.E.A. LOANS** The government's plan to bring electric light and power to thousands of farmers will be financed by 3 percent loans covering the complete cost of rural electrification projects and payable in 20 years, it was announced yesterday. The first announcement of details of the plan, for which \$100,000,000 in works relief money will be used, also revealed that the government proposes to finance installation of electric appliances and plumbing on the same terms. Loans will be made to private companies procured through the general credit of the borrower, Morris L. Cooke, rural electrification administrator, said. In other instances and especially on loans to non-profit agencies the line itself will provide the security. (Washington Post.)

**SOLIDIFIED GASOLINE** Gasoline solidified to look like a piece of cheese was used successfully to run an ordinary gasoline engine in tests announced yesterday at the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, New York University. The tests bring close to practicability an 8-year search for a safety gasoline, something non-explosive, which will do the same work as liquid gasoline. In the simple test engine the hard gasoline was more efficient than ordinary gasoline, under exactly the same running conditions. This was announced only as a good sign and not as a prediction. (A.P.)

**WOOL INQUIRY** The Senate yesterday added wool dealers to its list of special inquiries. The wool inquiry, sponsored by Senators Steiwer of Oregon and Adams of Colorado, will be conducted by a special committee of five still to be named by Vice President Garner. Chairman Byrnes of South Carolina, of the Audit Committee, said the two western members asserted that Boston wool dealers were selling their own holdings on the "up market" and wool consigned them by growers on the "down market". A \$10,000 grant for the inquiry was approved. (A.P.)



**Taxation Study** To answer the riddle of conflicting taxation, it is necessary to decide what functions properly fall upon the Federal, state and local governments. This decision, reached by the Tax Revision Council, has led to the appointment of four special committees to undertake the study. The council, composed of eight Federal officials, eight state officials and eight city and county officials, has as its permanent chairman Secretary Morgenthau. The four committees and their duties are as follows: (1) committee on Federal and state planning--to develop plans for coordinating the Federal and state tax systems and to propose methods for putting such plans into effect; (2) committee on state and local planning--to develop model plans for coordinating state and local tax systems; (3) committee on recommending a better allocation of functions between the Federal, state and local governments; (4) general survey committee--to collect facts and statistics in respect to tax laws, governmental functions and governmental expenditures. (American City, July.)

**Vitamin D in Foods** The Journal of the American Dietetic Association (July) contains "The Lack of Vitamin D in Common Foods" by Joseph Coffin. A summary says: "(1) a representative list of common foods was carefully tested, by approved technique, for their vitamin D content; (2) with the remote possibility of egg yolks, butter, cream, liver, and fish, it is manifestly impossible to obtain any amount of vitamin D worthy of mention from common foods; (3) vegetables do not contain vitamin D; (4) the results amply justify recent attempts to furnish additional supplies by the reinforcement of a few staple foods with vitamin D; (5) a review of the literature on the effect of massive amounts of vitamin D over extended periods indicates that there is not the slightest possibility of getting an oversupply of this vitamin from all food sources combined, including exposure to sunshine."

**Congress** On July 9 the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported out without amendment S. 3192 to increase the limit of cost for the Department of Agriculture extensible building (S.Rept. 1034).

**Indian Cotton** A review of India's cotton imports and exports during 1934-35 reveals interesting figures, says Bombay correspondence to the New York Times (July 7). Since India's recent venture in trade agreements her business world can be divided into two groups, one supporting the Indo-Japanese agreement and the other supporting the Mody-Lees pact with Lancashire. Both pacts are designed to increase the export of Indian cotton. The Lancashire delegation got off the mark first with the Mody-Lees pact and made an early start with their undertaking to try to use more Indian cotton in their mills. They started taking increased supplies of cotton before the end of the financial year 1933-34, whereas Japan's purchases under her agreement did not commence until a later date in the financial year. In March 1933 and 1934, shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 5,907 and 11,803 tons respectively, showing

that when the Mody-Lees pact commented to function exports were doubled. The figures for the three financial years 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 were 29,434, 61,037 and 61,933 tons respectively, and for the two complete calendar years during which the pact operated, 1933 and 1934, the figures are 48,296 and 64,599 tons respectively. The quantity exported during the calendar year 1932 was 22,885 tons.

Peruvian Highway      The new 111-mile central highway in Peru<sup>was</sup> opened by President Oscar R. Benavides July 1, says a Lima report to the press. The road, begun in February 1932 and costing 5,300,000 soles, rises from the 500-foot elevation of Lima to 14,540 feet at Anticona. It crosses 24 bridges and has an average width of nearly 20 feet. The highway greatly benefits agriculture and mining and is expected to yield an annual revenue of 1,500,000 soles to the treasury in toll charges.

Measles Serum      A definite preventive for measles, known as "convalescent serum", a serum extracted from infected persons, has been developed by the medical world, according to Dr. C. Loring Joslin, of the University of Maryland Medical School, who said the preventive was not yet universally known. He said there were two ways the serum might be administered. Should it be known that a person had been exposed to measles and the serum given within three weeks the disease will not occur. However, he declared, the usual way was to wait from three to five days after the first signs of the disease before administering the serum. The patient will then develop a very mild case of measles, without complications. (Washington Post.)

Metallic Fabric      A new material making possible non-tarnishable metallic fabrics has been announced by E.I. duPont de Nemours & Company. It is made of metallized slit cellulose film and is manufactured by depositing a non-tarnishable metallic finish on one side of a sheet of cellophane. Two such sheets are then laminated together, so that each side is metallic coated and added strength is given to the stock. This sheet is then slit to narrow yarn widths, which may be woven into a fabric in this form with rayon, silk, wool or cotton. The fabric is light in weight, flexible and drapes well. (Science Service.)

Grain quotations for July 9: No. 1. d. no. spr. wheat\* Minneap. 105 3/8-106 3/8; No. 2. d.no.spr.\* Minneap. 104 3/8-105 3/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 181 7/8-85 7/8; No. 1 Durum Duluth 82 7/8-104 7/8; No. 2 hard winter\* K.C. 93-96; Chi. 91 1/4-95 (Nom.); St. Louis 92; No. 2 s.r.wr. St. Louis 88-89 1/2; No. 1.w.wh. Portland 72; No. 2 rye Minneap. 43-44; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 88 1/4-89 3/4; St. Louis 89 (Nom.); No. 3 yellow Chi. 87 3/4-89 1/2 (Nom.); No. 2 mixed Chi. 86 1/4-37 1/4 (Nom.); No. 3 white oats Minneap 33 7/8-34 3/8; K.C. 37 1/2-40; Chi. 33 1/2-34 1/4 (Nom.); St. Louis 37 choice malting barley Minneap. 58-62; fair to good malting Minneap. 48 52; No. 2 Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 157 3/4-162 3/4.

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 10--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.00; cows good 6.75-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.25-8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 105-106; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 104-105; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 84  $\frac{3}{8}$ -88  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 85  $\frac{3}{8}$ -107  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ -97 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 73; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 42  $\frac{3}{8}$ -43  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 89-90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 88-88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ -87 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 86-87; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34; K.C. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 58-62; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 48-52; No. 2, Minneap. 41-42; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ -160 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (Note: Through an error, incorrect figures for the July 9 grain quotations were given in yesterday's Digest. The correct quotations are on page 3 of today's Digest.)

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$3 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Eastern Shore Points. North Carolina Cobblers \$1.85-\$2.65 in a few cities. Maine sacked Green Mountains 70¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in the East. Michigan sacked Round Whites 50-65¢ in Cincinnati. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.25-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; Perfectos \$1 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona stock \$2.25-\$3 in a few markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$0.90-\$1.65 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in terminal markets; bushel baskets \$1-\$1.35 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Hileys 85¢-\$1.60 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in city markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 50¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. Georgia, Florida and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 26-32 pound average, \$285-\$325 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; \$55-\$100 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 12.44¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 12.80¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.12¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 12.08¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 15-15 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 15-15 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 26 cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared By BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVIII, No. 10

Section 1

July 12, 1935

## TVA ACT AMENDMENTS

The House, 277 to 100, yesterday passed the administration's own amendments to the Tennessee Valley Authority act, designed to enable the TVA to proceed with non-profit sale of electric current and circumvent the recent adverse ruling of Federal Judge Grubb of Alabama. An almost identical measure has already passed the Senate. Reconciling the two versions by a conference committee would be relatively simple, backers of the House measure said. (Press.)

## SYNTHETIC NITRATES

A Santiago (Chile) dispatch to the New York Times says representatives of European producers of synthetic nitrates have reached an agreement on world sales, according to a report from their conference in Scheveningen, the Netherlands. Chilean delegates, representing nitrate of soda producers, have approved the agreement, but probably will wait till the matter is definitely settled before intervening in the discussion of a new world convention.

## PUERTO RICAN LAND HOLDINGS

The Puerto Rican legislature provided yesterday for enforcement of the act limiting corporation land holding to 500 acres, says a San Juan cable to the New York Times. The act has been dormant since it was passed 35 years ago to limit the possessions of sugar companies and other large plantation owners. The Senate rejected a House amendment extending the new land to individual owners. The Senate maintained that the Governor's call asked only enforcement legislation and that the special session was not empowered to go further.

## GERMAN CROPS

Germany will have good crops this year and will be virtually self-sustaining as far as grains are concerned, requiring only a small import of oats, according to a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. The wheat supply with a surplus of 1,000,000 bushels brought over from last season, will be more than adequate. The rye crop will be large enough for a small surplus for export. The picture is not so rosy as far as the meat supply is concerned. Feed crops will be better this year than last, when the surplus supply of cattle and pigs came on the market early in the winter because of rising feed prices and short supplies.

**Corn Borer**            The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for June 21, Restrictions    in an editorial on the corn borer, says: "...Stringent regulations against the corn borer in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan served to 'bottle up' the pest to a certain degree in the last two years. But there was always a percentage of the borers seeping through the most careful quarantines. Hence each season showed infested areas farther and farther west. This year, the Department of Agriculture of the State of Illinois has issued new quarantine rules meant to further hamper the progress of the borers. Enforcement of these regulations is vitally important this year. These include prohibiting the bringing of corn on the cob into Illinois from other states where presence of the borers last season was known. Certain designated weeds, plants and flowers are included in the forbidden importations, or they must carry a certificate showing their inspection and approval as free from the pest. Where corn borers get really started in a region, their potential damage is more serious than any pest the farmers have to fight."

**Civil Service**            The Civil Service announces the following unassembled Examinations    examinations, for which applications must be on file by July 29: principal statistician (division of vital statistics) \$5,600; senior statistician (division of vital statistics) \$4,600; senior statistician, \$4,600; statistician, \$3,800; associate statistician, \$3,200; assistant statistician, \$2,600, Bureau of the Census; senior poultry husbandman (genetics) \$4,600; senior poultry husbandman (administration) \$4,600; poultry husbandman (administration) \$3,800; assistant poultry husbandman (biometrics) \$2,600; assistant poultry husbandman (progeny testing) \$2,600, Bureau of Animal Industry; senior animal husbandman (swine) \$4,600; animal husbandman (beef and dual-purpose cattle) \$3,800; associate animal husbandman (beef and dual-purpose cattle) \$3,200, Bureau of Animal Industry; associate agronomist (cotton), associate cytologist (cotton), associate fiber technologist (cotton), associate geneticist (cotton), associate pathologist (cotton), associate physiologist (cotton), \$3,200, Bureau of Plant Industry.

**Birth Rate**                    For the first time in ten years the birth rate in America is rising. The Census Bureau announced that the 1934 birth rate for the entire nation was 17.1 per thousand estimated population, as compared with 16.6 for 1933, which was the lowest ever recorded in the United States. No satisfactory explanation could be given for the increase. Statisticians and health officers speculated that the number of families on relief and a change in popular psychology might have something to do with it. (Press.)

**Farm Mortgages**            Terms for making mortgage loans to part-time farmers and owners of small suburban farms have been announced by W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Authority to value such properties at an amount representing a "prudent investment" was provided in an act of Congress approved May 28. Previously, all loans by



by the land bank commissioner, like loans by the Federal land banks, were based almost entirely on the normal agricultural value of the farm. Earning power of the land is the principal factor in determining value. Farms of small acreage, however, often have stable sales and rental values in excess of their agricultural values by reason of location and residence improvements; and under the new act the land bank commissioner is authorized to offer more adequate financing assistance in such cases. Where the farm income, together with earnings from other dependable sources ordinarily available, is sufficient to support the borrower's family, pay operating expenses, keep up the farm and meet the loan payments, the property may be valued at an amount representing a prudent investment, consistent with community standards. Commissioner's loans are made on either first or second mortgage security in amounts which, including prior debts, may not exceed 75 percent of the appraised value of the farm property; and a loan to any one farmer may not exceed \$7,500. (FCA, No. 7-48.)

**Dog Food Industry**                      A Scientific Council for the Dog Food Industry has been established by the National Dog Food Manufacturers Association. Chairman of the council is Dr. George R. Cowgill, associate professor in the department of physiological chemistry, Yale University. The council will act as a scientific advisory research agency of the association and as a scientific referee for it. More detailed information about the aims of the National Dog Food Manufacturers Association and what it hopes to accomplish through the setting up of a scientific council may be found in an article on Standards for Canned Dog Food, in the January 1935 issue of the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association. (Jrn. Am. Vet. Med. Assn., July.)

**Wisconsin Boundary Waters**                      "In May the Supreme Court of Wisconsin handed down a decision which will have an important bearing upon the tendency to give game, fish and forest administrative bodies wide regulatory powers," says Seth Gordon, president of the American Game Association, in Field and Stream (August). "In the case of Wisconsin vs. Sorenson, the regulatory power of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, especially with reference to boundary waters, was questioned. It was contended that the act of 1933 gave the commission the power to repeal an act of the legislature. The court held it merely gives the commission the right to change the regulations as changing conditions warrant, and that it has a perfect right to cooperate with conservation officials of neighboring states in setting up necessary regulations where boundary waters are concerned."

**Congress**                      On July 10 the Senate began debate on H.R. 8492 to amend the agricultural adjustment act; and agreed to S.Res. 160 directing an investigation of the production, transportation and marketing of wool.

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Section 3  
Market Quotations

July 11--Livestock at Chicago (closing quotations): slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9-11.75; cows good 6.75-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.75; vealers good and choice 7.50-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.25, 250-350 lbs good and choice 9-10.10, slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.10-8.60.

Grain: No. 1. d.no.spr. wheat\* Minneap 103 7/8-104 7/8, No. 2 d.no. spr\* Minneap 102 7/8-103 7/8, No. 2 Am. Dur.\* 82-86, No. 1 Dur. Duluth 83-105, No. 2 hd. wr.\* K.C. 98-101, Chi. 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ -93 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 90-93; No. 2 s.r. wr. St. Louis 85-86, No. 1. w.wh. Portland 73. Rye No. 2 Minneap 41 1/8-42 1/8. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 87-88 $\frac{1}{2}$ , St. Louis 88, No. 3 yellow Chi. 85-87, No. 2 mixed Chi. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85 $\frac{3}{4}$ . No. 3 white oats Minneap 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ -33 $\frac{3}{4}$ , K.C. 37-39, Chi. 32-32 $\frac{3}{4}$ , St. Louis 37, choice malting barley, Minneap. 57-60, fair to good malting 45-50, No. 2 Minneap 40-41. No. 1 flaxseed 1.54-1.59.

Va. cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-2.75 per stave bbl. in eastern cities; \$2.-2.10 f.o.b. East Shore points. Me. sacked Green Mts. 70-\$1 per 100 lbs. in the East. Wis. sacked round whites 40 carlot sales in Chi. Ga. Elberta peaches, all sizes, 65-\$1.45 per 1/2 bu. basket in terminal markets; bushels 90-\$1.35 f.o.b. Macon. Ga. Hileys 75-\$1.50 per 1/2 bu. in a few cities. Calif. Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloupes \$2-3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; 1 car \$1.10 f.o. b. on Perfectos at Brawley. Ga. and S.C. Tom Watson watermelons 24-32 lb. average, auction sales \$285-325 bulk per car in N.Y.C.; \$75-\$100 f.o.b. Macon. Tex. yellow Bermuda onions 50-\$1.15 per 50 lb. sack in consuming centers.

Average price of middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 11 pts. from the previous close to 12.33 cents per lb. On the same day last year the price was 12.60 cents. July future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 9 pts. to 12.03 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 pts. to 12.00 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at New York: 92 score 24 cents; 91 score 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 score 23 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at New York: flats 16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies 15-15 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y. Americas 15-15 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotes): specials 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; standards 26 cents; firsts 24 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein

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Vol. LVIII, No. 11

Section 1

July 13, 1935

## HIGHWAYS ALLOTMENTS

President Roosevelt, in approving a set of rules yesterday for the \$200,000,000 work relief road program, ordered that at least 25 percent of money thus allotted be used for streets in metropolitan areas and an equal percentage for farm-to-market roads. At the same time he decreed that 25 percent of another \$200,000,000, to be spent in a second program involving grade crossing elimination, should be expended at the junction of city streets and of secondary roads. State road programs must originate with state highway departments, the President ruled, and these departments in turn must submit their programs to the district engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads. If the Secretary of Agriculture finds that a state does not have a highway department satisfactory, in his judgment, for the purpose, he is authorized to cooperate with legally constituted officials of the cities, counties or other political subdivisions of the state. (Press.)

## R.R. TERMINAL UNIFICATION

Unification of railroad terminal facilities, at an estimated minimum annual saving of \$56,093,498, was recommended yesterday to the railroad coordinating committee by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal transportation coordinator. Based on surveys made by the railroads themselves of more than 5,000 terminals in various areas, the report termed the present unit operation "obsolete". It added that unification of terminals and facilities would result in improved service. (Washington Post.)

## NATIONAL PARKWAY

A national parkway from New England to North Carolina and possibly even deeper into the South was described by the Park Service yesterday as "a vision we are investigating". The Shenandoah National Park, with its Skyline Drive; the Great Smoky Mountain Park and the parkway link connecting them would be a working basis for the projected highway. The government has made available \$5,000 for a preliminary survey to determine the possibilities of a parkway from Washington to New England. (A.P.)

## FAR EAST TRADE

A downward tendency in general business conditions in the Far East, relieved, however, by favorable developments in some lines, was reported yesterday by the Commerce Department's weekly survey of conditions in American foreign markets. The rapid upward movement in industrial operations and exports of finished products, which had prevailed in Japan since early 1933, appeared to be halted, at least temporarily. Shipments of cotton textiles to the United States in May dropped 33 percent from April. (Press.)



Drought  
Cycles

Recent studies of the Bruckner weather cycle, in which about 35 years elapse from drought to drought, show that the last great disastrous dry period in the West ended with the nineties, just 35 years ago, reports Science News Letter (July 6). And the last great drought before that was in the sixties, another 35-year interval. The possible significance of the Bruckner cycle was discussed at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by Eric R. Miller, meteorologist in charge of the Weather Bureau station at Madison, Wis. Mr. Miller has taken up the study where Bruckner stopped, and carries the cycle study through to 1935, using principally data of American meteorological observatories. Although his results are not as clear cut as he would like to have them, due largely to the short time covered by really reliable weather records in this country, they suffice at least as an indication of weather trends.

Farm  
Accidents

"The daily list, over long now that harvest is in full swing in Kansas, of accidents occurring on farms is a forcible reminder that farming, the state's principal industry, is also the most hazardous occupation," says an editorial in the Topeka Capital (July 9). "It leads mining, manufactures, construction, the oil industry and a half score of others generally deemed hazardous in the extreme. Reports show an average of more than 100 deaths by accident on farms a year. A survey shows that 30,000 man hours were lost through accidents on farms in 25 of the 105 counties of Kansas the past year. Perhaps it is because farming is our principle industry and farm work is rather prosaic and matter of fact in Kansas, that no great safety campaign ever has been directed to reduce the terrific volume of farm accidents...Secretary J. C. Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture frequently has called attention to this serious accident toll. It cannot be emphasized too strongly, nor brought too forcibly to people on the farms, that theirs is really a dangerous occupation and that this is the season of the year when most farm accidents occur."

## Livestock

"Coming to our livestock markets each day there is a constant stream of injured animals, resulting in a loss that is appalling," says an editorial in The Farmer (St. Paul) for July 6. "It is estimated that this loss ranges somewhere between ten and twenty million dollars a year...Early this year various agencies concerned in the handling of livestock got together and organized the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board for the purpose of reducing this economic waste...In an 8-day test conducted by one of the South St. Paul packers, of 750 hogs slaughtered and inspected 57.86 percent were bruised, involving a loss of 11 cents per hundred weight. Not all of the injuries, of course, were due to the producers...The new organization should have the fullest cooperation. As in the constant improvement in the tuberculosis work, we are sure that the livestock industry will just as effectively reduce injury losses to the minimum, now that it has definitely pledged itself to do so."

Congress,                   The Senate agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6323  
 July 11                   to provide for the custody of Federal proclamations, orders,  
                           regulations, notices and other documents and for their print-  
 ing and distribution. Senators Adams, Hatch, Murray, Steiwer and Carey were  
 appointed as members of the special committee to investigate the production,  
 transportation and marketing of wool, authorized by S.Res. 160, agreed to  
 July 10, 1935. The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported  
 out without amendment H.R. 8749 to increase the limit of costs for the De-  
 partment of Agriculture extensible building (H.Rept. 1503).

Abortion                   Hoard's Dairyman (July 10) says editorially: "Is the  
 Tests                   abortion test reliable? Does it get the right cows? Two  
                           Iowa farmers recently gave us the 'low down' on their ex-  
 periences. We visited their farms on different days. They live in dif-  
 ferent counties. Neither farmer knew that we had talked to the other.  
 Their testimony was given voluntarily, we did not ask them for this infor-  
 mation. Farmer No. 1. is a Guernsey dairyman. Said he: 'My herd isn't as  
 large as it used to be before we tested for abortion. The test took a lot  
 of my cows. But do you know if I had hand picked the cows out of the herd  
 that were shy breeders, three teaters and ones that we had breeding trouble  
 with, I couldn't have done a better job than the abortion test did.' Farmer  
 No. 2 is a Holstein breeder. 'I was milking 22 cows until the abortion test  
 came along', said he. 'Now my herd is cut in two and I'm milking eleven.  
 When the reactors were found, they were practically all cows that had given  
 us some trouble in the past...The test cleaned out our shy breeders and three  
 teaters.' Both farmers found the abortion test an accurate barometer of  
 cow health."

Bathtubs                   If bathtub manufacturers worked steadily it would take  
 for Farms                their entire output for 10 years to supply every home in  
                           America with this modern convenience, Morris L. Cooke,  
 administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, told the National  
 Association of Master Plumbers recently. He estimated that 90 percent of  
 the farm homes of America are without bathtubs; 30 percent of the village  
 homes and 10 percent of the city homes are likewise without this convenience.  
 Manufacturers and craftsmen should cooperate in working out a unified, stan-  
 dard bathroom installation which farmers could afford. Such a plan should  
 provide small profit, but because of the wide market would offer an oppor-  
 tunity for a large volume of business, he believes. "The trouble in the  
 past has been that there were 500 different kinds of equipment, most of  
 which cost too much money," he said. "If the component parts of the plumb-  
 ing industry will standardize facilities and eliminate the unnecessary  
 variety, farmers would put in modern improvements." (Prairie Farmer, July 6.)

Chinese Textiles       Japanese competition, mounting silver prices of the world-  
                           wide depressions have reduced China's once flourishing textile  
 industry to insignificance, says a Shanghai report by the Associated Press.  
 Exports of raw silk from China were valued at \$70,000,000 in 1930, but  
 fell off to \$9,800,000 during the past year, according to government statistics.





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 12

Section 1

July 15, 1935

## U.S.-SOVIET TRADE PACT

"The long deadlock on Soviet-United States trade was broken Saturday with the signing by William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador, and Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, of a one-year trade agreement that is capable of being renewed indefinitely," reports Harold Denny in a Moscow cable to the New York Times. "The text of the agreement does not mention the amount of American goods the Soviet Government <sup>will purchase but it</sup> has given assurances that it intends to buy \$30,000,000 worth during the coming year. At the same time it is expected the United States will increase its purchases from the Soviet Union..."

## CANADIAN WHEAT PLAN

Chicago grain trade experts yesterday hailed the Canadian Government's decision to liquidate its huge state-owned wheat store as a long step toward return to a world supply and demand price basis, says an Associated Press report. Consensus of the grain men saw in Canada's drastic change in the wheat program, established in 1931, an admission of failure to control prices and compared the wheat pool's operations to the British attempts to fix rubber values and the Brazilian venture at controlling coffee prices.

## RURAL BOND PURCHASES

Rural sections in all states are leading the towns and cities in the purchase of United States saving bonds, with about as many women as men purchasing them, the Treasury Department announced yesterday. Present sales, it was added, were showing a marked tendency upward. The sale of the bonds for the entire country has passed the \$100,000,000 mark. (Press.)

## ARGENTINE COFFEE

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says the coffee convention meeting there approved Saturday, beginning immediately, coffee shipments 50 percent free and 50 percent under the quota. Regulating the new crop distribution, the meeting allotted Santos 60 percent of the old crop and 40 percent of the new crop, including preferential coffees in this allotment. Coffee exporters there wanted a 100 percent release of the new crop.

## FHA LOANS

The Federal Housing Administration has insured loans totaling \$203,168,148 since last fall, it was announced yesterday by Stewart McDonald, acting administrator. Of the total, \$99,644,760 was for modernization and repair and \$103,521,588 for new homes, low-cost housing and refinancing of mortgages. (Press.)



Canadian                    The question of disposal of Canada's wheat surplus as  
Wheat                    well as freer Canadian-Australian trade formed the subject  
                         of conferences recently between Prime Minister R. B. Bennett  
of Canada and J. A. Lyons, the Australian Prime Minister, says an Ottawa  
report to the New York Times. The two dominions have been in correspon-  
dence regarding additional concessions to round out the trade treaty they  
signed in 1931 and prospects for agreement were now said to be good.  
Australia, however, as a heavy wheat exporter, is also interested in the  
likelihood that Canada, the world's largest, will dispose of her long-held  
228,000,000-bushel surplus. Canada's elevator capacity is 400,000,000  
bushels. This is about equal to the estimated new wheat crop for this year,  
leaving the present surplus theoretically without storage room. A govern-  
ment report shows that for the three months ending June 30 wheat exports  
were only 23,511,000 bushels, or a little more than half the total for the  
same period last year.

Potatoes                    German scientists have developed a new use for the  
for Fuel                    large potato crop of the Reich, which in some years reached  
                         50,000,000 tons, by using it as a base in the production of  
motor fuel, according to C. C. Concannon, chief of the Commerce Department's  
chemical division. When the number of autos in Germany began to increase  
in recent years, it became a problem to find enough cheap fuel for them,  
for Germany possesses only small petroleum resources. Besides, since the  
Nazis came into power, it has been the policy of the government to develop  
self-sufficiency so that the Reich would not be dependent upon any other  
country for its necessary imports. The result has been that today Germany  
uses a higher percentage of alcohol in her motor fuel than any other coun-  
try; most of it distilled from potatoes. Thus, the twin problem of a potato  
surplus and a sufficient quantity of motor fuel have both been solved.  
(Washington News, July 11.)

N.Y.C. Bird                    The Park Department of New York City has under con-  
Sanctuaries                    sideration a plan presented by the National Association of  
                         Audubon Societies for preserving the remaining natural wild-  
life areas in the city by making them bird sanctuaries. The association,  
according to the New York Times, proposes to establish sanctuaries in five  
of the larger parks, and the department has agreed to consult the society  
in preparing plans. The new sanctuaries will be in addition to those  
already in operation in Central Park. Dr. Robert P. Allen is in charge of  
the plans. The Central Park sanctuaries established last year have proved  
to be a great success. A record number of birds was observed in Central  
Park this season. One hundred and thirty-two species were counted, com-  
pared with only 127 last year. The only birds that now nest regularly  
in the park are English sparrows, starlings, flickers, purple grackles, song  
sparrows and occasionally screech owls. It is proposed to lay out nature  
trails, with every tree and shrub properly labelled. (Science, July 12.)

Radio Nostrum            Richard Lee Strout, writing on "The Radio Nostrum Advertising Racket" in The Nation (July 17), says: "A startling exposure of the kind of drugs that go into patent medicines now being advertised all over the country by the radio was given before the Federal Communications Commission by Dr. Arthur J. Cramp, representing the American Medical Association, at the recent National Conference on Education and Broadcasting. Dealing by name with such nostrums as Peruna, Willard's Tablets, Ex-Lax, Alka-Seltzer and Crazy Crystals, this extraordinary story of drugged proprietary medicines received, naturally perhaps, practically no newspaper attention. But the announcement by the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation that it was going to clear its own channels of objectionable advertising of this type, coupled with the drastic action of the Communications Commission in summoning 21 radio stations to show cause why their licenses should not be canceled after they had carried the notorious Marmola program, indicates that public pressure for an extensive radio house-cleaning is making headway at last..."

Congress,            The House Committee on Agriculture reported out the  
July 12            following: S. 1787 to add certain lands to the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, without amendment (H.Rept. 1507); S. 1811 providing for the publication of statistics relating to spirits of turpentine and rosin, with amendment (H.Rept. 1508); S. 2649 to provide for a recreation area in the Prescott National Forest, Arizona, without amendment (H.Rept. 1509).

Prefabricated            News of recent important strides in methods of pre-  
Houses            fabricated house construction in the United States has spread to several foreign countries, states the Forest Products Division of the Department of Commerce. In the Republic of Panama several individuals have manifested interest in American ready-made small homes, according to a report from Assistant Trade Commissioner A. R. Randolph at Panama City. The proposition is to supply these inexpensive homes to natives in small towns and villages. Considerable progress has been made in the United States in the manufacture of various types of prefabricated houses. There are now some 25 or 30 American firms specializing in different types of fabricated wood frame houses. Considerable care is given to choice of species of wood for each detail. Certain manufacturers give many wooden members treatments to make them resistant to decay, insect attack and fire. Many designs for wooden homes are now available in ultra modernistic style. The U.S. Forest Products Laboratory has recently erected an experimental plywood house along modernistic lines. (Southern Lumberman, July.)

Dry Ice            The New England Alcohol Company of Everett, Mass., has  
from Gas            recently installed machinery which turns the waste gases of fermentation into solid carbon dioxide. Liquid carbon dioxide is also produced by "washing", deodorizing and purifying fermentation gas until it is completely colorless, odorless, and tasteless and ready to put life into carbonated beverages. (Science Service.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 12 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.75; vealers good and choice 7.00-8.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.10-8.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $102\frac{1}{2}$ - $103\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $101\frac{1}{2}$ - $102\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $79\frac{1}{2}$ - $83\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $80\frac{1}{2}$ - $102\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $94$ - $97\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $90\frac{3}{4}$ - $92\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $86$ - $86\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland.  $72$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $40$   $1/8$ - $41$   $1/8$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $87$ - $88\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $88$ - $88\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $85\frac{1}{4}$ - $86\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $87$ - $88$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $84\frac{3}{4}$ - $85\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $32$   $1/8$ - $32$   $7/8$ ; K.C.  $36$ - $38$ ; Chi.  $34\frac{1}{2}$ - $35$   $1/8$ ; St. Louis  $36\frac{1}{2}$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap.  $56$ - $58$ ; Fair to good malting Minneap.  $42$ - $47$ ; No. 2, Minneap.  $39$ - $40$ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $152$ - $157$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.90-\$2.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains  $75\phi$ - $1$  per 100 pounds in eastern markets. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites  $45\phi$  carlot sales in Chicago. California Yellow onions sold at \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in a few cities. Texas Yellow Bermudas  $90\phi$ - $1$  in Pittsburgh. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, ranged  $65\phi$ - $1.25$  per  $1/2$ -bushel basket in terminal markets; bushels  $75\phi$ - $1.25$  f.o.b. Macon. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 26-32 pound average, auction sales, \$295 bulk per car in New York City; \$80-\$125 f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloups sold at \$2.25-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets;  $90\phi$ - $1$  f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona stock \$2.25-\$3.25 in a few cities; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Phoenix.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in ten designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 12.38¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 12.86¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points 12.09¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.03¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 24 cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $16$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies,  $15$ - $15\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y. Americas,  $15$ - $15\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials,  $26\frac{1}{4}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $25\frac{3}{4}$ -26 cents; Firsts,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 13

Section 1

July 16, 1935

## GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

The trend of the government bond market was cited by Secretary Morgenthau yesterday as evidence that a law prohibiting gold clause suits against the government would not endanger national credit. Morgenthau, in a letter to the Senate Banking Committee, said an advance in the government bond market had occurred since President Roosevelt proposed legislation to thwart suits against the government to recover for losses allegedly suffered because of abrogation of gold clause contracts in government obligations. (A.P.)

## FRENCH BUDGET

Making good his promise when he accepted office and asked Parliament for power to proceed by decree to save the franc, the French Premier Pierre Laval, with his Finance Minister Marcel Regnier, will submit today to the Cabinet and for the signature of President Albert Lebrun 23 decrees which are expected to balance the budget. A total of 5,000,000,000 francs will be saved by a 10 percent cut in the cost of debt service, of civil administration and of all the spending departments. In all, something more than 10,000,000,000 francs, or 23 percent of the total expenditure of the state, it is said, will be saved or recovered without any increase in taxation. (New York Times.)

## N.Y. FLOOD RELIEF

Governor Lehman of New York last night was prepared to confer with Federal representatives in a new step to coordinate state and Federal relief work in the flood-stricken areas of the state. Representatives of Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, will arrive at Albany today for a conference with the governor at 2 P.M. Governor Lehman, with the help of Peter G. TenEyck, the State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, and Dr. Carl Ladd, dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, will seek to work out plans for further rehabilitation of the area wrecked by the storms of last week-end. (A.P.)

## RURAL SALES

Increased sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas last month were reported yesterday by the Commerce Department. Based upon figures supplied by mail order houses and chain stores, the report showed that June sales in dollar volume were 38 percent above those in June 1934 and 51 percent above those for June 1933. Average daily sales in June were reported 7.5 percent above those in May, although there ordinarily is little change. (A.P.)



Sap Ascent in Trees                      J. H. Priestley, professor of botany, University of Leeds, England, writes on "Sap Ascent in the Tree" in Science Progress (London) for July. He says in conclusion: "We can offer no satisfactory solution of the old problem as to how the sap is carried from root to leaf throughout the season in trees of which the canopy is spread at heights well above that to which water can be carried by the lifting pressure of the atmosphere. Our main thesis has been twofold: (1) that the cohesion hypothesis does not rest upon a satisfactory experimental basis, and that (2) the movement of water into the expanding leaves in spring is associated with processes of growth and differentiation both in leaf and woody axis, which are entirely neglected at present in the orthodox treatment of the problems of sap ascent."

Illinois Dairy Improvement              Despite unprecedented drought and food shortages, a new state standard which tops anything for the past 25 years was set up for milk and butterfat production by Illinois dairy cows last year. The highest average production in the 25 years history of dairy herd improvement association work was made in 1934 by the 895 herds belonging to these associations. The average for each cow was 8,470 pounds of milk and 324.9 pounds of butterfat. The average production for all cows in the United States last year slipped to the lowest level in ten years. The estimated average production of all cows in the state is estimated at about 180 pounds of butterfat. Hence, the new state record for the association herds is a tribute to the progress which the member dairymen are making toward more profitable production through better feeding, breeding and management of their herds. (Farm Journal, July.)

British Experiment Station              The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for June 29, in an editorial commenting on 21 years work by the Cheshunt Experimental and Research Station (England) says a tour of the station revealed "the wide range of valuable work that is being carried out on behalf of the glasshouse industry by Dr. W. F. Bewley and his staff. In the cucumber houses experiments were in progress to test the effects of artificial illumination on the growth of the plants and the effects of heating the soil of the cucumber beds. The tomato houses disclosed a wide range of experiments connected with the use of straw for soil improvement, various manurial treatments, variety trials, soil heating by underground pipes, the production of tomato seed free from mosaic, and a chambered house for breeding the white fly parasite (*Ancarsia formosa*)...The grant of 400 pounds in the station's first year has risen to 5,000 pounds in the present year..."

Sound Stimulates Potato Growth              Potatoes have been stimulated into earlier sprouting and blossoming and larger tuber yield at maturity, by treating the seed pieces with "supersonic" waves--sound waves of such high frequency that they are far beyond the range of audibility, says a Science Service report from Moscow, U.S.S.R. The experiments were performed at the high-frequency laboratory of the State X-Ray

Institute there. Small numbers of potato tubers were exposed, in water, to the waves and then planted after a short period in storage. The "sonized" plants sprouted and blossomed several days earlier than control specimens grown from untreated tubers and their yield was increased by from 64 to 69 percent. The experiments were performed under laboratory conditions only. The waves were produced by an electrically excited quartz crystal, operating in an oil bath, at a frequency stated to be about 400,000,000 cycles a second. The uppermost limit of audible sound waves is only about 20,000 cycles a second.

**N.Y. Flood Damage** A Bath, New York, report to the New York Times says it will be a long time before the farm land of that region recovers fully from the damage caused by the recent flood. Practically every acre of cultivated land in the flood area was damaged, either by the loss of fertile soil or, in the case of bottom lands, by heavy deposits of silt and gravel swept down from adjacent hills. Something like 65,000,000 tons of fertile top soil was stripped overnight from cultivated hillsides in the stricken area, according to preliminary estimates by experts of the Department of Agriculture's soil conservation project there. It is believed that sloping land in cultivation throughout the flood area lost an average of 65 tons of soil per acre. The valley lands were buried under tons of unproductive silt and gravel swept down and deposited on them by the raging flood waters.

**Business Activity** Col. Leonard P. Ayres, economist and statistician, pointed recently to what he termed "the failure of the combination of great accumulated shortages of goods and great accumulated surpluses of capital to stimulate new business activity". This situation is "the most interesting and important of the problems involved in the relatively static condition of business," he said in his monthly review for the Cleveland Trust Company. "Idle funds have become so large that interest rates have fallen to the lowest levels ever recorded and corporations are busily calling their bonds and reissuing them with lower coupons, but save in rare instances they are not creating genuinely new issues," he said. "Few existing businesses are failing, but almost no new ones of importance are being started. It is a strange anomaly that huge shortages and accumulated idle capital are not being recognized as constituting opportunity." (A.P.)

**German Self-Sufficiency** Germany has discovered on the basis of this year's good crops the possibilities and the limitations of its effort to make itself independent of the outer world in the matter of foodstuffs, says a Berlin report to the press. The effort to give the country an independent fat supply--"the battle of fats"--has been abandoned. The standard of living has been lowered as various substitutes for fresh meat, dairy products and animal fats have entered into the average diet, but the country is still dependent on foreign fats. According to American observers of the agricultural situation there, the government has not only suffered a reverse in its fats program, but has definitely lost "the battle of fats".



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 15--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.75; vealers good and choice 7.00-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 6.90-8.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $106\frac{1}{4}$ - $107\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $105\frac{1}{4}$ - $106\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 79  $\frac{7}{8}$ -83  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 80  $\frac{7}{8}$ -102  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $90\frac{1}{2}$ - $94\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 89  $\frac{3}{4}$ - $92\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 89; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 84-85; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 72; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 41  $\frac{5}{8}$ -42  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $87\frac{1}{2}$ -89; St. Louis  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $85\frac{1}{4}$ - $86\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $84\frac{3}{4}$ - $85\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $32\frac{3}{4}$ - $33\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 35- $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 33- $34\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 35; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 57-60; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 45-50; No. 2, Minneap. 41-42; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.53.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.65 per stave barrel in city markets; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 70¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-26 pound average \$255-\$290 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, 50¢-\$1.15 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in terminal markets; bushels 60¢-\$1.25 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Hileys 80¢-\$1.10 in a few cities. New Jersey Yellow onions brought 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities. California Yellows 70¢-85 in New York City. California Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloups \$2-50-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona stock \$2.25-\$4 in city markets; 90¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Phoenix.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 12.32 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.96 cents per pound. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 12.03 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.96 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16- $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $26\frac{1}{4}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $25\frac{3}{4}$ -26 cents; Firsts,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 14

Section 1

July 17, 1935

## R.F.C. REPORT

With the shutting down by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on further applications of banks offering preferred stock, that wholly owned Government agency, it was revealed yesterday, holds an equity in almost one-half of the banks in the country for a total of more than one-fourth of the outstanding capital of these institutions. (Press.)

## FRENCH DECREEES

A Paris report by the United Press says the French Cabinet, after meeting for 15 hours, last night adopted 23 momentous economic decrees drafted by Premier Pierre Laval. At midnight the ministers proceeded to the Elysee Palace for a council under President Lebrun. He signed the decrees, which become effective immediately and then prepared to broadcast an appeal to the public for cooperation and calm acceptance of the drastic economy measures.

## AID FOR FLOODS

Governor Lehman of New York yesterday asked for Federal aid to prevent floods like those that damaged central and southern New York last week. He telegraphed to Frank H. Walker, chairman of the National Emergency Council, to ask him to assign army engineers to make a survey. It is understood that the army engineers are ready to proceed at once. (New York Times.)

## BRAZILIAN COFFEE

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says the destruction of the whole excess coffee crops has been banned by the coffee convention. A bulletin issued last night after the afternoon session states that hereafter, of the coffee purchased by the National Coffee Department for destruction, one part, unspecified, shall be eliminated by direct destruction or even by use for industrial purposes after denaturization and another part will go toward propaganda purposes to obtain new markets, according to plans formulated by a special committee appointed to study propaganda methods abroad.

## GERMAN TRADE

Germany's imports and exports balanced in June for the first time on record, according to a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. Whereas May showed the small export surplus of 4,000,000 marks, a larger decline in June in exports than in imports brought an exact equilibrium. Germany's foreign trade for the first half year of 1935 brought no such recovery as would demonstrate any general improvement in international commerce. But regarded from the viewpoint of her balance payments the record is relatively reassuring, for her import surplus for the six months was only 165,000,000 marks, as against 215,000,000 marks for the first half of 1934.



Scientific                Science Progress (London), a quarterly, contains in  
Articles                its July issue the following articles: The Upper Atmos-  
                              phere, by G.M.B. Dobson, reader in meteorology, University  
of Oxford; Artificial Radioactivity, by S. Sugden, professor of physical  
chemistry, University of London; Hydraulic Cements, by F. M. Lea, Building  
Research Station, Garston; Sap Ascent in the Tree, by J. H. Priestley,  
professor of botany, University of Leeds; Industrial Physics, by H. Lowery,  
College of Technology; An Historical Account of Pharaoh's Serpents, by H.  
Irving, demonstrator, Old Chemistry Department, Oxford; Dating the Ice Age  
in Britain, by W. J. McCallien, The University, Glasgow.

Wisconsin                Lee S. Greene, political science instructor of the  
Rural                    Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin, writing  
Zoning                    on "Rural Zoning in Wisconsin" in the National County Maga-  
                              zine (July) says: "...At the present time 18 predominantly  
rural counties out of a total of 71 counties in the state have adopted  
zoning ordinances. Five others are in the process of adoption. In others  
the project is being considered. This does not include Manitowac and Mil-  
waukee Counties, both having important urban centers, where county zoning  
is likewise practiced but with an eye to urban rather than rural purposes.  
The territory covered by this rural zoning procedure embraces the greater  
portion of northern Wisconsin and a more limited area in the central por-  
tion of the state. The entire area covered is concerned with the problem  
of forest and water conservation. When the movement now in process of  
development is completed the forested area of the state will be substan-  
tially encompassed and it is believe that the basic principles of the prob-  
lem, as far as county government is concerned, will be mastered. The  
whole process is being accelerated by the policy of the Federal Govern-  
ment in restricting its purchase of submarginal lands in this area to those  
counties which have zoning ordinances..."

Milk                    The world's lifetime milk record was recently broken  
Record                    by the registered Holstein cow named Highfield Colantha  
                              Mooie 508736 owned by John G. Ellis of Lee, Massachusetts.  
In 11 lactations this cow has an official credit of 205,928.5 pounds of  
milk containing 7,128.5 pounds of butterfat, according to a report issued  
by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Her fat yield ranks  
third on the national list. (Pacific Dairy Review, July.)

Mexican Crop            The most far reaching action ever attempted to protect  
Insurance                the economic life of the Mexican peasants was announced  
                              recently by President Cardenas, who ordered the National  
Revolutionary Party to prepare projected laws to insure peasants against  
loss of their crops through floods, droughts or storms and to grant them  
life, accident and sickness insurance. It is expected the government will  
supply funds to provide the insurance. (Wall Street Journal, July 13.)

Civil Service            The Civil Service announces the following assembled  
Examinations           examinations: senior poultry aid, \$2,000; assistant poultry  
aid, \$1,620; junior poultry aid, \$1,440. Applications to  
be on file by August 5; for the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Congress,                The Senate received a letter from the Secretary of  
July 15            Agriculture submitting a report on the national pulp and  
paper requirements in relation to forest conservation, in  
response to S. Res. 205, 73rd Congress (S.Doc. 115). The Senate Committee  
on Appropriations reported out a second deficiency appropriations bill,  
H.R. 8554, for 1935 (S.Rept. 1085). Considering bills on the calendar,  
the House passed H.R. 6361 to amend the filled milk act. During considera-  
tion of this bill the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. McFarlane, strik-  
ing out the authorization of \$10,000 annually for the purpose of carrying  
out the provisions of this act. The House Committee on Agriculture reported  
out the following: with amendment H.R. 7898 to authorize the President to  
attach certain possessions of the United States to internal revenue col-  
lection districts for the purpose of collecting processing taxes (H.Rept.  
1522); and H.R. 8677 to amend "an act to place the tobacco growing industry  
on a sound financial basis, etc." approved June 23, 1934 (H.Rept. 1525).

Works Program           The Division of Applications and Information of the  
Allotments           Works Program has announced that the President has approved  
the following allotments for the Department: \$2,376,920  
for the control of black stem rust; \$970,000 for browntail moth control;  
\$6,278,735 for blister rust control; \$2,800,000 for gypsy moth control.

Salt                    An Ithaca (N.Y.) report by John P. Knapp in the Wall  
Highways           Street Journal (July 16) says that last week's flood there  
provided a severe test for an experimental stretch of salt  
highway being sponsored by a salt company. The same rock salt that goes  
into an ice cream freezer will harden down a clay and gravel roadway al-  
most to the density of concrete, according to discoveries of Dr. Cloyd D.  
Looker, research director of the salt company. Developed in the company's  
laboratories in conjunction with Dr. H. Ries, professor of geology, Cornell  
University, some 100 miles of the "salt-soil-stabilized roadway" have been  
laid in different parts of the country to test its efficiency under varying  
conditions. The mixture is intended for secondary or farm-to-market roads  
and to provide firm surfacing at small expense. Cheapness of rock salt is  
one of the main virtues, it is explained. About 12 tons of salt a mile of  
20-foot highway are required for the new road, or about two pounds a square  
yard; the cost is around \$450 a mile, as compared with approximately \$1,500  
a mile of asphalt and \$4,000 a mile for cement necessary in a concrete road.  
Maintenance costs are small, it is claimed, only occasional scraping and  
the addition of four tons of salt annually being required to keep the road  
in condition.

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 16--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.75; cows good 6.25-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.50; vealers good and choice 7.00-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 6.90-8.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $107\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $106\frac{1}{2}$ - $107\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $79\frac{1}{2}$ - $83\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $80\frac{1}{2}$ - $102\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $93\frac{1}{2}$ - $95\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $90\frac{1}{2}$ -92; St. Louis 90- $90\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $84\frac{1}{2}$ -85; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 72; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 41  $\frac{5}{8}$ -42  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $87\frac{1}{2}$ -89; St. Louis  $90\frac{1}{2}$ -91; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $85\frac{1}{4}$ - $86\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $86\frac{1}{4}$ - $87\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32  $\frac{5}{8}$ -33  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C.  $34\frac{3}{4}$ - $36\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $33\frac{1}{2}$ - $33\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $34\frac{1}{2}$ ; choice malting barley, Minneap. 58-61; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 46-51; No. 2, Minneap. 40-41; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.54-1.59.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2-\$2.75 per stave barrel in eastern Cities; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maryland Cobblers \$2-\$2.25 in a few markets. Maine sacked Green Mountains 65¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in the East. California Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloups \$2.50-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; 90¢ f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona stock \$2.50-\$3.75 in consuming centers; \$1 f.o.b. Phoenix. New Jersey Yellow onions brought 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities. California yellows 75¢-85¢ in New York. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, 55¢-\$1.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in terminal markets; bushels 75¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia, South and North Carolina watermelons, 24-26 pound average, auction sales, brought \$260-\$280 bulk per car in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 12 points from the previous close to 12.20 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.02 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 11.90 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.91 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $22\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16- $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $26\frac{1}{4}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $25\frac{3}{4}$ -26 cents; Firsts,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVIII, No. 15

Section 1

July 18, 1935

## RECIPROCAL TRADE PACTS

The administration intends to adhere to its reciprocal trade agreements program, undeterred by attacks in Congress. This was made clear yesterday by President Roosevelt in response to questions at his press conference, and by William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, who defended the agreement announced with Russia last Saturday for extending the benefits of reciprocal tariff treaties with other countries to the Soviet, which in turn promised to buy more products of us. President Roosevelt expressed the belief that the Russian agreement and the Brazilian reciprocal treaty now awaiting ratification in Rio de Janeiro, as well as other trade agreements that have been concluded, would mean more business for this country with a consequent increase in employment. (New York Times.)

## RAILROAD FARES

Reductions of all railroad passenger fares to 2 cents a mile for coach patrons and 3 cents for Pullman cars, with elimination of the surcharge on Pullman fares, were recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday by Irving L. Koch, examiner. The present basis rate is 3.6 cents a mile. This was in line with suggestions made by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, who for a year has urged the establishment of lower coach fares with a graduate scale for more luxurious accommodations. (Press.)

## MEXICAN FARM PLAN

"In a speech delivered before an audience of 5,000 to 6,000 Indian farm workers, President Lazare Cardenas of Mexico said he proposed to organize all agrarians into reserves for the Federal Army," reports R. L. Martin in a Guadalajara dispatch to the New York Times. "This means creation for the first time of military reserves in Mexico of about 1,500,000 men. The agrarians in Mexico are those who have received or requested land under the government land-parceling program and who in the past, as landless men, formed the bulk of the irregular troops. Thus the proposal made by President Cardenas, taken in connection with his recently started move for unifying agrarian organizations, is interpreted as a stabilizing effort and also as the establishment of a powerful potential force to guarantee maintenance of the government's farm program..."

## N.Y. FLOOD SURVEY

In response to the request of Governor Lehman of New York, army engineers will start at once a survey of the flood-stricken territory in southern New York to ascertain what method of flood control would be best to prevent a recurrence of the floods of last week. (Press.)



English Farm            Some interesting information is contained in the second Mechanization report issued by the Oxford Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering (England) under the title Farm and Machine, says the Northwestern Miller (July 10). The report discloses the somewhat amazing fact that under mechanization employment per acre is gradually rising. One chapter is devoted to a description of one of the farms completely mechanized by St. John's College, Oxford, and equipped with combine harvesters and grain driers. Wheat having over 22 percent moisture has been dried to 15 percent without difficulty. In the table of costs of production for 1933, it is shown that wheat was produced at 7 shillings 5 pence per 112 pounds (95c bu.) and sold at 15 shillings 1 pence per 112 pounds (\$1.93 bu.) with the subsidy. Some of the crops procured in 1934 are said to have been record crops for the locality and the opinion is expressed that there is no reason to fear that mechanization of the farms in England will mean rural depopulation or the conversion of England into prairie.

Railroads and            The July Forum contains "Clear All Crossings!" by Russell Holt Peters. He says: "...The railroads are prepared Recovery to show, through exhaustive figures, that they are vital to any far-reaching plan for economic recovery, through their heavy purchases of durable goods (when they have the money to spend). The figures, which need not be given here, show close correlation between railroad earnings and expenditures. They show a reduction in purchases of durable goods alone from \$1,442,434,000 in 1929 to \$320,250,000 in 1932 and 1933. The railroads claim this is one of the principal causes of the depression. In the first half of last year, when railroad earnings were climbing, expenditures climbed with them. When earnings fell off in the second half of 1934, purchases did likewise. If the railroads got the higher net income they seek, what may be expected of them? I believe the following are fair answers: for the shipper, expanded store-door service; for the farmer who ships livestock, farmyard-to-stockyard service; for the traveler, still faster and more comfortable trains..."

Cream                    The National Cream Improvement Campaign which has been Improvement under way for some time has accomplished a great deal as the following survey in various states shows, says the Creamery Journal (July). Nine states, Oklahoma, Texas, Minnesota, Iowa, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California, all have compulsory cream grading laws which make the buying of cream on grade compulsory and effective. The number of grades and the price differential differs somewhat in the states but all are achieving good results and improvement in the product. Several more states, including Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, North Dakota and South Dakota are on or are beginning a voluntary plan of buying cream on grade. Much help is received from state officials, colleges and the departments of agriculture, with the creameries bearing the expenses of supervisors and inspectors. Both Kentucky and Tennessee employ the 4-day delivery plan, although the plan is not used in some sections of Kentucky.

Congress,                   The Senate Committee on Finance reported out with  
 July 16                   amendment S. 3072 to amend the tariff act of 1930 as amended  
                           (relating to grain stored in warehouses) (S.Rept. 1089).  
 The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 8851  
 to amend the packers and stockyards act of 1921 (H.Rept. 1541).

Living                    An important biological experiment, which has puzzled  
 Test Tubes               scientists for more than 50 years and may lead eventually  
                           to the isolation of the germs which cause colds, influenza,  
 and infantile paralysis, has been successfully completed at the University  
 of Notre Dame. After six years of constant laboratory work, Prof. J. A.  
 Reyniers has succeeded in obtaining absolutely germ-free guinea pigs and  
 in raising them without contamination by germ life of any kind. This per-  
 mits a study of any single germ on a living organism, until now considered  
 impossible. The compartments in which the pigs live and which contains all  
 the attendant apparatus, including the air-conditioning equipment, resembles  
 a square diving bell, with portholes in each side to permit inspection of  
 the germ-free inhabitants. In addition, there are two portholes, contain-  
 ing sterilized rubber gloves, through which Professor Reyniers can insert  
 his hands to care for his charges, clean the cages, fill the milk and water  
 bottles and examine the pigs periodically for any sign of contamination.  
 (Scientific American, August.)

Chilled                   Food Manufacture (July) says editorially: "We have  
 Beef                   referred on several occasions to the work of C. H. Lea on  
                           the fats of chilled beef. A recent paper published in the  
 Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry brings the subject up to date.  
 Deterioration of flavour in chilled beef fat may be produced by micro-  
 organisms, odour absorption or oxidation. In the first case the rise in  
 acidity, which almost invariably accompanies the deterioration in flavour,  
 varies considerably owing to the different abilities of the organisms to  
 hydrolyse fat...Appreciable oxidation of chilled beef fat stored in air  
 does not generally occur unless there is undue exposure to light, but the  
 use of carbon dioxide atmospheres has made storage practicable for much  
 longer periods. The influence of light in the development of rancidity  
 is important and we referred to the work of Coe and LeClerc (Department of  
 Agriculture) on the photochemical action in rancidity formation as long  
 ago as November 1932. In the case of meat after long periods, bleached  
 greyish or white patches may occur on the external fat owing to the conver-  
 sion of oxyhaemoglobin into methaemoglobin, and these have an increased  
 peroxide oxygen value."

County                   Whiteside County is one of the most prosperous rural  
 Survey                   counties in Illinois, but a survey by County Farm Advisor  
                           F. H. Shuman showed that among the 2,196 farm families in  
 the county 1,800 had no bath tubs, 1,743 still use oil lamps, 800 farm homes  
 have no kitchen sink, 750 still carry water to and from the kitchen, and  
 700 farm women have no washing machine. (A.P.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 17--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.75; cows good 6.25-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.50; vealers good and choice 7.00-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.15-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.60-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 6.90-8.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $112\frac{1}{2}$ - $113\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $111\frac{1}{2}$ - $112\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $84\frac{1}{2}$ - $88\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $85\frac{1}{2}$ - $107\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $94\frac{3}{4}$ -99; Chi.  $91\frac{3}{4}$ - $95\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 94- $94\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 86-87; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 74; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 43  $\frac{3}{8}$ -44  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 87-89; St. Louis 90- $90\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $86\frac{1}{2}$ - $87\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 86- $86\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 33  $\frac{5}{8}$ -34  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C. 31-33; Chi.  $33\frac{3}{4}$ - $34\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $34\frac{1}{2}$ ; choice malting barley, Minneap. 58-62; fair to good malting, Minneap. 47-52; No. 2, Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $1.56\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.61\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. East Shore points. New Jersey stock \$1-\$1.30 per 100 pound sack in New York City. Maine sacked Green Mountains 65¢-\$1 in eastern markets. New Jersey yellow onions brought 80¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East. California stock 75¢-85¢ in New York. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, 75¢-\$1.25 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in terminal markets; bushels 65¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Macon. California and Arizona Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloupes brought \$2.50-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; few \$1 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-28 pound average, auction sales closed at \$235-\$300 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles \$60-\$100 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points from the previous close to 12.29 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.05 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 12.01 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.00 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16- $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26- $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $25\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 16

Section 1

July 19, 1935

**MONETARY CONFERENCE** Sharp differences of opinion as to the course the country should pursue in its monetary policy marked the opening of the monetary conference yesterday in connection with the session of the American Institute of Cooperation at Cornell University. Among the speakers were noted economists and monetary experts. Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, former adviser to the United States Treasury, criticized the devaluation of the dollar. He held that the depression was not so much a monetary problem as of production and consumption. His view on gold was seconded by Prof. James Harvey Rogers of Yale. Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell asserted that any country which uses a given weight of gold as a measure of value is likely to experience a considerable rise in prices in the next ten years and to have violent fluctuations. (New York Times.)

**GOLD CLAUSE SUITS BILL** The House adopted yesterday by a vote of 258 to 88 the administration bill prohibiting suits against the government for damages growing out of abrogation of gold clauses in contracts. The action was taken in connection with devaluation of the dollar. (New York Times.)

**POWER SALES** Sale of power from Bonneville Dam by the War Department, with the Federal Power Commission acting as a wholesale rate-fixing agency, was agreed upon yesterday at a White House conference. In one quarter it was said the decision to establish the power commission as the wholesale rate-fixing agency "may be considered as a step toward Federal supervision of the rates of all Government-owned plants in the future". (A.P.)

**NEW ROAD DIVISION** Prof. S. S. Steinberg, head of the department of civil engineering at the University of Maryland, has been named president of the newly organized educational division of the American Road Builders Association. Professor Steinberg pointed out that of the 160 engineering colleges in the United States and Canada, more than 100 have responded to a request of the new division by appointing faculty members to cooperate with the road builders. The new division will function through these faculty representatives. (Washington Post.)

**BANK SUSPENSIONS** Bank suspensions have ebbed this year to a mere trickle, leaving government agencies free to concentrate on clearing away the remaining depression wreckage in the banking field. A survey yesterday disclosed only 14 banks on the 1935 casualty list, with deposits approximating \$2,700,000. (A.P.)



Fuel from                      To reduce Italy's dependence upon outside sources  
Sugar Beets      for motor fuels, the Beet and Sugar Corporation recently  
                         presented a plan to the Central Corporative Committee to  
increase production of alcohol suitable for use in motors, according to  
a report to the Chemical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
According to the plan, production would be increased to one million hec-  
toliters (hectoliter equals 26.42 gallons) within four years and it would  
be obligatory for producers and importers of motor fuels to use sufficient  
alcohol mixed with gasoline to absorb the increased production. In com-  
menting on the Italian plan, C. C. Concannon, chief of the Chemical Di-  
vision, states that many nations throughout the world are experimenting  
with gasoline blends and substitutes in order to reduce gasoline imports  
and render themselves as independent as possible with regard to domestic  
motor fuel requirements. (Western Irrigation, July.)

Iowa Farm                      "Of all the agricultural states of the midwest, Iowa  
Prospects      appears among the brightest," says an editorial in the  
                         Democrat  
                         Davenport/(July 11). "Despite dust storms, drought and  
floods, its crops continue to grow. Corn is thriving at such a rate that  
one may almost hear it crackle in its growth. But the best of all is the  
announcement that the Iowa farmer is completely off the relief rolls.  
In March of this year 3,578 farmers were receiving drought aid, mostly  
livestock feed. Of this number, 2,143 also were receiving subsistence  
or family relief. That is all done away with now. But it does not mean  
that the Iowa farmer is not without his problems. Although direct relief  
and work relief have been abandoned, some 1,500 farm families are receiv-  
ing Federal assistance in getting on to a self-sustaining basis, but they  
are doing it through loans rather than receiving aid. That is as the  
Iowa farmer would have it. They are not looking for relief. All they  
ask is a fair chance to make their own way. With government aid in the  
form of loans, they are doing it splendidly. Prospects are that these  
borrowers will not only be able to repay their loans on time, but that  
many of them will meet these obligations before they are due..."

Nitrogen in                      The Fertilizer Review (May-June) prints an address  
Fertilizers      by M. J. Funchess, Director of the Alabama Experiment Sta-  
                         tion, delivered at the annual convention of the National  
Fertilizer Association. It says in part: "Experimental results indicate  
that farmers in the humid section of the Cotton Belt might profitably use,  
for cotton, fertilizers that contain about twice as much nitrogen as the  
average mixed fertilizers now carry. It is further indicated that the  
per-acre application might be approximately doubled before an economic  
limit is reached. The results also support the idea that there is need  
for but very few grades of fertilizer for cotton--the crop to which at  
least 80 percent of the fertilizer sold in Alabama is applied. With re-  
gard to corn, it appears that nitrogen only should be applied if corn  
follows some other crop that received a complete fertilizer."

**Bird Banding**                      How a common tern apparently flew 9,000 miles in 60 days was disclosed recently by the Northeastern Bird Banding Association. The trip of the far-flying tern began on a coastal island off Labrador. It was banded by Dr. Oliver H. Austin, Jr., and within two months of that date the bird was found on the southern tip of the island of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, indicating a flight of approximately 9,000 miles. (A.P.)

**Electric Garbage Disposal**                      An electrical device installed beneath the kitchen sink for the purpose of grinding the waste food and quickly disposing of it through the drain pipe into the sewer has been developed by engineers of the General Electric Company. Driven by a 1/4-horsepower electric motor, which takes current from the ordinary 110-volt house circuit, the grinder by means of a centrifugal action will shred all types of waste food, including bones and other hard substances, except bottles and cans. Reduced to a fine pulp this end product is flushed by water into the sewer and carried away. Careful tests have already been made of this unit in the homes of sanitary engineers in selected cities throughout the country. It has been estimated that in any normal community the increase in the use of water because of this device will amount to about 1 percent. In the average family, it is stated, the grinder will operate not more than 5 minutes a day, and its average cost of operation per month will be about one-half that required for operating an electric clock. (New York Times.)

**Selenium Study**                      The solution of one of the great problems of science and industry, how to "see" sulphur and poisonous selenium with the spectroscopic eye, was reported to the conference on spectroscopy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently, says a report by the Associated Press. A solution in which heat rays are used instead of ordinary light in the spectroscope, a method economical, quick and ready, was described by Prof. G. R. Harrison of the institute. Professor Harrison found several solutions but he reported the infra-red or heat rays as the most promising for economical use. These particular sulphur-selenium rays have wave lengths of a little more than 9,000 angstrom units, or 9,000 times a 250-millionth of an inch. The meaning of "selenium soils" may be better explained with the aid of the infra-red spectroscope.

**Production Credit Loans**                      Production credit associations loaned farmers over \$97,000,000 in the half year ended June 30, 1935, compared to \$52,700,000 in that part of the corresponding period of 1934 in which the newly organized associations were in operation, the Farm Credit Administration has announced. The cooperative associations served almost twice as many farmers during the crop financing season this year as during the corresponding period last year, making loans to 155,800 up to June 30 this year, compared to 88,300 on the same date last year. Loans outstanding on June 30, 1935, totaled \$109,900,000 compared to \$61,000,000 at the end of December 1934 and \$49,800,000 at June 30, 1934. (FCA, No. 7-52.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 18--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.75; cows good 6.25-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.50; vealers good and choice 7.00-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 6.90-8.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $113\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $112\frac{1}{2}$ - $113\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $84\frac{3}{4}$ - $88\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $85\frac{3}{4}$ - $107\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 94- $98\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $92\frac{1}{4}$ - $94\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 94; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $86\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 73; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 42  $5/8$ -43  $5/8$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $87\frac{1}{2}$ - $89\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 88; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 84-86; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 84-86; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 33- $33\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 31-33; Chi.  $33\frac{1}{2}$ -34; St. Louis 34- $34\frac{1}{2}$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 60-64; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 48-53; No. 2, Minneap. 41-42; K.C. 48-50 (Nom); No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.58-1.63.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. East Shore points. New Jersey stock \$2-\$2.25 in New York City. Maine sacked Green Mountains 65¢-\$1 per 100-pounds in the East. New Jersey yellow varieties of onions ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Massachusetts stock 75¢-85¢ in New York. California and Arizona Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloups brought \$1.75-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; 85¢-\$1 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1-\$2.50 per bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-28 pound average, auction sales, \$280-\$330 bulk per car in New York City; Cuban Queens \$55-\$110 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 12.24 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.95 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.97 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.97 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16- $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26- $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $25\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 17

Section 1

July 20, 1935

## U.S.-CUBAN TRADE

Marked benefits to commerce between the United States and Cuba have resulted from the reciprocal trade agreement that has been in effect since September 3, according to a report by the American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba, based on a canvass that covered the months since the agreement has been in effect and that was based on a comparison, during equal periods, of business conditions in Cuba and the increase or decrease in importations of American goods. (New York Times.)

## TRADE CODES

The first voluntary code under the new cooperative arrangement between the NRA and the Federal Trade Commission was agreed upon yesterday by a committee representing the Wholesale Tobacco Distributors and officers of the Trade Practice Conference Division of the FTC. After the meeting the trade practice rules were submitted to the commission for consideration and if approved the first voluntary code of fair competition under the new method will be promulgated. (Press.)

## FARM LABOR SCARCITY

A St. Paul report by the Associated Press says aggravated farmers already beset by rust bewailed a fresh grievance yesterday. While billowing grain fields await the harvest, which, barring rust damage, promises the largest crop in years, a labor scarcity popped up. Trying to counteract the tendency, relief officials ordered men off the "free list" if they refused jobs. Governor Tom Berry in South Dakota acted likewise.

## FREIGHT RATES

The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday denied an eastern railroad request for reduced freight rates to meet truck and waterway competition. The commission divided, 5 to 3, in refusing the application for relief under the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act, which forbids a higher rate for a long haul than the total of rates between intermediate points. (A.P.)

## CANADIAN WHEAT PRICE

An Edmonton report by the Canadian Press says a minimum wheat price of 80 cents a bushel for the approaching crop year to be fixed by the proposed government wheat board was urged yesterday by Prime Minister R. G. Reid of Alberta in a telegram to Prime Minister R. B. Bennett. He said: "We are not asking for anything unreasonable, in view of the operations of the tariff and the way it discriminates against this province".



New Names for Vitamins      Vitamin is an old-fashioned word that has served its period of usefulness and should now be discarded, in the opinion of Andrew Moldavan, of Montreal. "The vague expression 'vitamin' will eventually join the musty company of phlogistic, humors, animalcules and kindred antiquated terms," predicts Mr. Moldavan in a note to the scientific journal Science. Vitamin was all right in the early days of the discovery of the vitamins, explains Mr. Moldavan, but now that scientists know so much about the chemistry of the vitamins and their effect on the body, there is no further excuse for not calling them by more specific and accurate names. They should be classified, he suggests, with the chemical family to which they belong or grouped with the natural or pharmaceutical substances to which they are closely related in their effect on the body. (Science Service.)

Versatile County Agents      "Although many are familiar with the multitude of duties thrust upon the county agricultural agents by emergency crop control work, including corn-hog, wheat, tobacco and sugar beet projects," says L. M. Busche, assistant county agent leader of Indiana, in Agricultural Leaders Digest (July), "it is interesting to note that according to a summary of the agents' annual reports recently made at Purdue University, they actually spent in Indiana only 37.6 percent of their time on AAA activities...Other projects which have received a major portion of their time were as follows: livestock, 4,271 days; cereal crops, 1,380 days; legume crops, 1,024 days; poultry, 916 days; fruits, vegetables and home beautification work, 805 days; farm management records, 1,863 days; home demonstration projects, 3,318 days..."

"Tanned" Sugar Prevents Germs      Discovery that sugar can take on a mysterious form of "tan" from ultra-violet light, and thereby prevent germs from growing, interested biologists at the conference on spectroscopy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It suggests a new explanation of the action of these short rays of light and particularly why they are the most lethal form of radiation known to single-cell life. The discovery was reported by Dr. I. H. Black of Harvard, who set out to learn why the food combinations on which bacteria grow freely fail to produce a single germ if exposed to ultra-violet rays before the germs are planted. He discovered that it was the sugar in the food that possessed the power to stop the bacteria. No other ingredients such as water, fat or protein acquired this power of death over germs. (A.P.)

Peace Garden      "Transfer of 2,000 acres of Manitoba Government land in the Turtle Mountain Reserve to directors of the International Peace Garden has been officially completed," reports R.C. in the Florists Exchange (July 13). "The land will be utilized to extend the garden on the Canadian side of the international boundary."

Congress,                   The House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 7590  
 July 18                   creating a Central Statistical Committee and a Central Sta-  
                           tistical Board; this bill will now be sent to the President.

The House Committee on Rules reported two resolutions providing for the consideration of the bills H.R. 8458 to provide for vacations to government employees and H.R. 8459 to standardize sick leave and to extend it to all civilian employees. The House Committee on Labor reported out with amendment H.R. 7198 to prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of certain articles and commodities in connection with which persons are employed more than 5 days per week or 8 hours per day and prescribing certain conditions with respect to purchase and loans by the United States, and codes, agreements and licenses under the National Industrial Recovery Act (H.Rept. 1550).

White Pine                   "One cannot write an article on white pine without men-  
 Blister Rust               tioning the most serious menace to the white pine forests  
                           which has developed during recent years," says Canada Lumber-  
 man (July 15). "This is the white pine blister rust which was introduced from Europe and is spreading throughout our pine stands with alarming rapidity...Drastic action has been taken in the United States to stamp out this disease and unless similar measures are undertaken in Canada it is only a matter of time before white pine will cease to be an important component of our forest resources..."

Rural Life                   Martin H. Neumeyer, of the University of Southern  
 in China                   California, writing in "Rural Reconstruction in China" in  
                           Sociology and Social Research (July-August) says in con-  
 clusion: "The national government through the Bureau of Rural Reconstruction is endeavoring to carry out a threefold program of improvement. First, there is the agricultural work, which consists mainly in bettering crops and animals. A central agricultural experiment station has been established near Nanking and it is the plan to establish substations throughout the country. The field workers go into the various provinces to bring agricultural information to the farmers and to organize them into cooperatives. Secondly, the economic work pertains largely to the formation of cooperatives, the improvement of roads and the establishment of credit organizations. By the spring of 1934 over 5,000 cooperatives had been formed with a total membership of 250,000 farmers. The third objective is to improve rural life, mainly through education and recreation. Rural reconstruction, which was originally confined to relatively small areas and is still in its infancy, has possibilities of becoming one of the most important social movements in China..."

German Trade               Germany's foreign trade report for the first quarter  
                           of 1935 shows that she successfully pursued her policy of  
 equalizing exports and imports with particular continents and countries. Exports and imports to and from Europe and Asia were almost balanced. In trade with both North and South America imports still exceeded exports by 50 percent, but the disparity declined. (Press.)





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Vol. LVIII, No. 18

Section 1

July 22, 1935

## CANADIAN- JAPANESE TRADE

Application by the Japanese Government of a 50 percent surtax on Canadian imports entering Japan will be considered as a violation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1911 to which Canada became a signatory in 1913, Prime Minister Bennett announced Saturday. Japan's action will be followed by the imposition of a 33 1/3 percent ad valorem surtax on Japanese goods entering Canada, Mr. Bennett said. The Prime Minister added that neither the new Japanese nor the Canadian imposts would be applied to goods now in transit. Further negotiations were in progress to compromise the trade difficulties between the two countries. (Canadian Press.)

## RURAL EMPLOYMENT

A downward occupational trend among rural workers as a result of the disruption of their former status under the pressure of unemployment is shown in figures compiled from a study conducted by the FERA and announced yesterday by Corrington Gill, Assistant Federal Emergency Relief Administrator in charge of research, statistics and finance. That the heads of rural households have grasped at all available employment to provide for their families, he said, was shown by the fact that two-thirds of those on relief were partly employed, either operating non-productive farms or working at other employment that failed, however, to provide sufficient income for the support of their families. (Press.)

## IOWA RELIEF

Fourteen Iowa counties have removed all employables from their relief rolls in the last two weeks, says a Des Moines report to the New York Times. The action, first taken in Harrison County July 6, has been imitated in other counties almost every day since that time. Harrison County is in southwestern Iowa. William C. Cameron, Harrison County relief director, in announcing the new policy, expressed the view that all men could find work now that the harvest season is at hand.

## BOULDER DAM RESERVOIR

The reservoir at Boulder Dam is now the world's largest hand-made lake. According to Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation, it is 286 feet deep, 84 miles long and holds 1,453,915,000,000 gallons of water, or 4,500,000 acre-feet. It will continue to grow in size for months, as it so far is filled to only one-seventh of its capacity, 40,500,000 acre-feet. (New York Times.)



**Sustained Timber Crops**      Recent studies have disclosed an outstanding example of sustained forest production over a large area which was logged under forestry practice 36 years ago and which brought fortunes to the owner and the contractor who carried on the logging operations, says the Paper Industry. (July). This is the Whitney preserve in the Adirondacks composed of approximately 95,000 acres. The results obtained by recent studies carried on by George S. Meagher and Prof. A. B. Recknagel of Cornell University deserve wider publicity than they have had. Their report shows that in 1898 the U.S. Division of Forestry under the direct supervision of Dean Henry S. Graves, now head of the School of Forestry at Yale, laid out a plan for logging the Whitney preserve. Only the spruce and pine were cut, leaving the fir, the hemlock, the hardwoods, and all of the spruces nine inches in diameter and below. It was predicted by the foresters at that time that if the forest was logged according to this plan another crop as large as the one taken could be cut in 36 years. The second cut was initiated in the summer of 1934 and the spruce, which is being removed now, shows a yield approximately as large as that which was taken from the forest originally. Moreover, in some parts of the forest the acreage growth indicated that cutting could be done every 23 years. This is an example of the application of forestry in the State of New York to a large woodland which proves that a forest may be lumbered indefinitely if done in accordance with the principles of forestry.

**Reciprocity in Lumber**      Canada Lumberman (July 15) says in an editorial: "The reciprocity negotiations with the United States, which have hung fire for a long period, have moved up a step. There is no doubt that the Ottawa agreements have had a considerable influence on these negotiations, as they have provided outlets for Canadian commodities, especially for lumber, which were more or less barred from the American markets by the increased tariffs. Canada is, by all accounts, pressing for a lower tariff on lumber, as one of the essentials of any reciprocity pact. The imposition of the \$3 tax practically killed B.C. lumber shipments across the border and put a big dent into eastern exports. The United States is a natural market for Canadian lumber, just as Canada is the natural market for certain species of American lumber. Extremely high tariffs by both countries are simply barriers which make for the restriction of international trade..."

**California Fruit Exports**      "The trade agreement with Cuba has been in effect long enough to show definite results," says the Blue Anchor (July). "...Of particular interest to California are the increases in exports to Cuba of raisins and prunes, which practically doubled during the period mentioned, and of canned peaches, pears and fruits for salad, exports of which increased to more than six times those in the preceding period, 1932-33. Among the other agricultural products showing a substantial gain in exports to Cuba, directly attributable to the duty reductions under the agreements, are fresh fruits and canned vegetables."

Revenue                      Internal revenue collections broke all records for 14  
Collections      years during the fiscal year which closed June 30, the  
                 Treasury Department has disclosed. Taxes paid to the Treasury  
during the 1934-35 fiscal year amounted to \$3,299,435,572, the report showed.  
This total was the largest recorded since the 1920-21 fiscal year, when, due  
to the continuation of wartime income taxes, collections aggregated more  
than \$4,500,000,000. Increased income taxes, liquor revenues and proces-  
sing taxes accounted for most of last year's increase over the preceding  
year. (Press.)

Pheasant                      New Jersey's method of breeding pheasants through  
Breeding      electric incubation at the recently constructed brooder  
                 house at the Forked River State Game Farm will result in  
the production of more birds at less cost for licensed sportsmen, Commis-  
sioner Lewis Spinks of the State Fish and Game Commission, chairman of  
the game farm committee, reports. Although electrical incubation and brood-  
ing is in the experimental stage, Commissioner Spinks is confident that the  
plan will be of great benefit to sportsmen. A total of 12,900 young pheas-  
ants have been hatched at the Forked River Farm and 13,000 at the Rockport  
farm this season for future liberation for the sport of licensed hunters.  
(Press.)

Airplane                      Trees that sprang up from seeds scattered by airplanes  
Planting      are growing today in mountain fastness where man has never  
of Trees      trodden in Hawaii, according to reports of Hawaiian foresters.  
                 Because some areas in the precipitous volcanic mountains  
are inaccessible for planting by the usual means, the idea of sowing seeds  
from airplanes, borrowed from the United States Army, was hit upon. At  
the time they were first scattered, it was impossible to determine whether  
any of the seeds took root. Today, however, foresters report that the  
trees are visible at a distance. This method has been particularly use-  
ful in replanting areas on the island of Hawaii devastated by forest fires.  
According to a report of George McEldowney, forest supervisor for the  
Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association on the island of Oahu, trees of the  
African Tulip, Moreton fig and hutu have been found in the mountains behind  
Honolulu, growing from plane-scattered seeds. (Science Service.)

Wind                              An odd reversal of wind direction at an altitude of  
Observations      more than 8 miles, which may have a bearing on stratosphere  
                 flying of the future, was disclosed last week during a free  
balloon observation at New York University, Dr. James H. Kimball, meteo-  
rologist of the Weather Bureau, said. The balloon reached an altitude of  
45,000 feet. The rise of the balloon, Dr. Kimball said, was observed  
through a theodolite. Due to conditions of unlimited visibility, it could  
be followed to the 45,000-foot level. Readings were taken every 2,000 feet.  
At 43,000 feet the wind was west-north-west and blowing at 11 miles an hour.  
Then came a sudden shift. In another 2,000 feet the wind direction was  
north-northeast and the velocity had dropped to 5 miles. Dr. Kimball did  
not feel that the particular test proved anything beyond the fact that very  
sluggish airs were encountered at the edge of the true stratosphere. (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 19--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations) Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75; cows good 6.25-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.50; vealers good and choice 7.00-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.80. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 6.75-8.50.

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Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 12.19 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.67 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.93 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was unchanged at 11.97 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16- $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26- $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $25\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

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Vol. LVIII, No. 19

Section 1

July 23, 1935

**SOUTH DAKOTA FARM LABOR** Nineteen thousand heads of families were removed from South Dakota relief rolls last night in a drastic move to force them to seek employment in the harvest fields. Spurred by farmers' complaints that dole recipients had declined to go to work gathering grain, officials ordered a suspension of all state and federal relief until the shortage of farm labor is fully supplied. (A.P.)

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION** A billion-dollar increase in the farm value of agricultural production this year has been forecast on the basis of rising prices paid to farmers, coupled with a comparatively stable cost of living in rural communities, says a New York report by the Associated Press. Standard Statistics Company estimates a prospective gross farm value of \$8,860,000,000 this year, compared with \$7,869,000,000 in 1934, an increase of 12.6 percent. The figures are based on the 22 percent rise in the last year in prices which farmers receive for their labor and on the 5 percent increase in prices which the farmer himself pays for commodities which he buys.

**RUBBER PRICES** An international rubber combine which has clamped down on the exports from 95 percent of the rubber-producing countries was blamed by Commerce Department officials yesterday for steadily rising prices of that commodity. Since March, they said, close regulation of exports from rubber-producing countries has brought the price from an average of 11.44 cents a pound in March to 12.52 cents a pound in June. (A.P.)

**RELIEF ROLLS** An intensified drive to reduce the relief rolls through "aggressive cooperation" with local officials in their attempts to place unemployed in farm and industrial jobs will be undertaken by the United States Reemployment Service, W. F. Persons, its chief, announced yesterday. The plan has the endorsement of President Roosevelt. (Press.)

**SEARS ROEBUCK SALES VOLUME** The largest percentage increase in sales volume for any 4-week period this year was reported yesterday by Sears, Roebuck & Company. Sales for the period from June 19 to July 16 amounted to \$30,064,361, compared with \$21,641,512 in the period ended June 18. The increase amounted to 38.9 percent, against 29.1 percent in the preceding period. (New York Times.)



Home Canning Processes "...The incidence of poisoning from home canned foods, particularly botulism, is most frequent in the case of the 'non-acid' foods, such as green beans, carrots, beets, spinach and asparagus," says the Journal of the American Medical Association (July 20). "Apparently the 'acid foods' are more easily sterilized. An examination of much of the literature for the home canner reveals a great confusion in the recommendation for safe procedures...A recent critical comparison of methods has shown that the pressure cooker process is the only one that is safe beyond question...This conclusion is in accord with a resolution recently passed by the American Public Health Association that 'those who distribute literature on home canning advise the use of the pressure cooker for non-acid foods and that in the preparation of such literature full consideration be given to bacteriological and chemical knowledge on the art of canning, so that the home maker may be given safe counsel on methods of home canning and may recognize the hazards of home-canned foods inadequately processed in the oven and in boiling water.'"

Land-Use Planning Jacon G. Lipman, dean of the College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N.J., is author of "Social and Economic Factors in Land-Use Planning in the Northeastern States" in Economic Geography (July). He says in conclusion: "Land use in the Northeastern States is a regional rather than a local problem. We may note the need of considering crops and cropping systems both from the standpoint of commercial and part-time farming. We shall need to consider a well-balanced recreation program, which will involve the utilization of forest areas, state parks, local parks, lakes, streams, and ocean beaches. We shall be obliged to give due consideration to the volume and purity of our water supplies. The extent and nature of pollution, particularly by trade wastes, is even now a matter of pressing economic and social importance. The building of reservoirs, the establishment of sewage treatment plants and the encouragement of water sports are all a part of our water supply problem. We may also think of areas to be reserved for residential sites and their location in respect to water supplies, recreation areas, transportation lines, etc. Finally, we shall need to consider the intensification of production so that the carrying capacity of our land may be increased to the economic maximum. Together with that, we shall pay due heed to the quality of the produce, so that animals and man may not lack the optimum amounts of calcium, phosphorus, nitrogen, manganese, iodine, copper and other ingredients that are required for sound physical development..."

Chattel Mortgage Laws To help farmers get low cost production credit, 24 states revised their chattel mortgage laws during the first half of 1935, according to a statement from the Farm Credit Administration. Including states which made revisions last year, a total of 34 have now reduced chattel mortgage fees or made other changes to enable a larger number of farmers who use credit to finance their production needs through production credit associations or other reasonable cost lending institutions. Commenting on the new state legislation Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration said thousands of farmers who previously were charged excessive chattel mortgage recording fees are now paying fees as low as 25 to 50 cents. (FCA, No. 7-53.)

Congress, The Senate passed S.J.Res. 163 to authorize the acceptance of bids for government contracts made subject to codes of fair competition. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment S. 3183 to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to make all varieties of potatoes included in the species *Solanum tuberosum* a basic agricultural commodity, to raise revenues by imposing a tax on the first sale of such potatoes, and for other purposes (H.Rept. 1144).

Economic Articles The Economic Record, a semi-annual published by the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand, contains in its June issue the following articles: The Reports of the Wheat Commission, by L. F. Giblin; International Comparisons of the Cost of Living, by D. T. Sawkins; The Settlement of the Australian Tropics, by W. Wynne Williams; Manufacturing Profit in New Zealand, by G. C. Billing; Western Australia's Agricultural Bank, by Gordon Taylor; Price Fixing in New Zealand, by W. B. Sutch; The Dairy Industry Commission, New Zealand, 1934, by J. O. Shearer.

Extension Work "Thoughtful surveys of the Extension Service in these recent years of farm credit and crop adjustment, drought hazards and super-organization in a crisis, convince anyone that the machine ran smoothly," says Jeff McDermid in Better Crops with Plant Food (July-August). "In a few days more than 70,000 production-control committeemen were hitched into the harness and ready to drive ahead in the greatest single piece of social engineering that American farming has witnessed. County agents did it. There were enough delay, legal fog, and contrary orders to put the average untrained fellow into the filibert class in short order; but somehow, trained as they were in patience and endurance, the majority of the agents hung on like grim death and saw it through. They had to. Unless they carried on, the whole caboodle of contracts would have gone amiss, the radical rooters would have taken the reservation and the extension system itself might have vanished...My thesis is that the whole business, despite the grief and gunplay, has been a good boost for the system. The service depended primarily on the welfare of agriculture and it could not last through a few more years of poverty and dismay. The team-work between county agents and specialists and the farmers developed in these later seasons ought to command mutual respect in most cases..."

Education for CCC Educational facilities in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps will be virtually doubled with an allotment of \$6,000,000, it has been announced by Robert Fechner. The number of educational advisors in the 2,916 camps will be increased to at least 2,200, while 76 district advisors will be appointed to assist in coordinating instruction programs. (Press.)

Farm Classes "The vocational agriculture teachers in New Jersey enlarged their usefulness to their communities this year by conducting special agricultural classes for out-of-school farm youth," says H. O. Sampson in Agricultural Leaders Digest (July). "The age range of these young men is from 16 to 25. Classes were held in the afternoon or at night..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 22—Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.35; vealers good and choice 7.00-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 6.60-8.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $109\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $109\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 84-88; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 85-107; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 97-100; Chi.  $95\frac{3}{4}$ - $98\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 96; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $87\frac{1}{2}$ -89; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $73\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minceap. 42  $\frac{5}{8}$ -44  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 86- $87\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $87\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $84\frac{1}{4}$ -85; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $84\frac{1}{4}$ -85 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 31  $\frac{7}{8}$ -32  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; K.C. 31- $32\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $33\frac{1}{4}$ -34; St. Louis  $35\frac{1}{4}$ ; choice malting barley, Minneap. 62-66; fair to good malting, Minneap. 50-55; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $1.57\frac{1}{4}$ - $1.61\frac{1}{4}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maryland Cobblers brought \$1.40-\$2.20 in city markets. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in a few cities. California and Arizona Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloups sold at \$2-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets. New Jersey Yellow varieties of onions brought 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East. Massachusetts stock 75¢-90¢ in New York City. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-28 pound average sold at \$260-\$300 bulk per car, auction sales New York City; \$125-\$175 f.o.b. Hamlet, N.C. on 24-30 pounds average. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1-\$2.25 per bushel basket in city markets; 90¢-\$1.50 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Elbertas \$1-\$2 in the East; \$1.20-\$1.35 f.o.b. Hamlet.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 12.09 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.79 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.50 cents; and on the New Orleans Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.46 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 24 cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26- $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $25\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

July 24, 1935

## WHEAT RUST IN CANADA

The seriousness of the rust scourge in the wheat fields of Canada was emphasized in a special report issued yesterday in conjunction with the weekly crop report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, says the Canadian Press. The report was the result of personal investigations by T. W. Grindley, chief of the agricultural branch of the bureau. Rust infests 1,000,000 acres of durum wheat and another 1,000,000 acres of common spring wheat in Manitoba. In eastern Saskatchewan there are about 2,500,000 acres of common spring wheat in the area where rust infection is now evident.

## TRUCK AND BUS REGULATION

The House Interstate Commerce Committee approved yesterday the administration bill for federal regulation of motor trucks and buses. Common carriers operating on fixed schedules between fixed points are to have their rate schedules subject to Interstate Commerce Commission control. Contract carriers operating by trip or contract must file their minimum schedules with the commission. (A.P.)

## U.S.-PHILIPPINE TARIFF TREATY

Francisco A. Delgado, Philippine resident commissioner here, said yesterday the Philippine Islands would be glad to sign a tariff treaty with the United States, but could not accept the same terms given Cuba. Authoritative circles have been discussing a possibility that the United States may place the islands in the same preferred category as Cuba. This would be a move to meet problems raised by approaching independence for the Filipinos. (A.P.)

## EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

Drops in employment and payrolls in June were reported yesterday by the Labor Department. A survey covering 50 percent of all business and industry showed payrolls were \$400,000 less than in May, with employment off 90,000. Although the month was the first since the Supreme Court wiped out NRA codes, Secretary Perkins said the survey should not be taken as an indication of what the loss of codes meant. A drop in June is usual, Miss Perkins said, nine having been reported in the last 16 years. (Press.)

## LUMBER PRODUCTION

Lumber production in the United States during the week ended July 13 amounted to 179,359,000 feet compared with 133,472,000 in the preceding week, an increase of 35 percent, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Shipments in the period were 170,998,000 feet against 137,348,000 feet and orders booked amounted to 157,652,000 feet compared with 131,667,000 feet. (Press.)



Federal Land Banks                      Although federal land banks have deferred instalment payments on principal of loans made by them until 1938, many farmers are continuing to pay principal instalments as they come due, according to H. W. Browning, vice president and treasurer of the federal land bank of Berkeley, which comprises the states of Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California. Since the summer of 1934, there has been a constant decline in delinquencies against indebtedness to the bank and with improved precipitation during the winter and spring, crop yields this year are expected to be generally larger than they were in 1934, with the result that continued improvement in debt payments is anticipated. There is a persistent demand for good farm lands on the coast, inquiries being received by the federal land bank of Berkeley constantly increasing in volume. Principal reason for the revival of interest in good farm lands probably is due to the restoration of confidence in agriculture and to the enlargement of credit facilities. Most purchases in the area have been made by farmers, very little speculative purchases having been noted. (Wall Street Journal, July 20.)

Special Relief Diets                      "More than \$12,000 a week, in addition to the regular food allowance, is being given home relief families to provide special diets found necessary to the health of the relief recipients," says the Medical Record (July 20). "These special diets must be authorized and prescribed by a registered physician. During May, 17,915 persons benefited by these special diets. Codliver oil was also provided for 42,122 persons. Malnutrition was the diagnosis in 5,941 cases, tuberculosis in 2,389, anemia in 1,694 cases, diabetes in 1,351, ulcer, in 1,096, and the remaining cases included a variety of diseases, including respiratory and postoperative conditions. Fifty-six nutritionists have been assigned to work out the specific dietary needs in all home relief districts."

18 New Industries                      A recent report of the National Industrial Conference Board shows that 18 new industries have mushroomed out of advances in science, inventions and technology since 1879 to absorb almost one seventh of all the labor employed in the United States in 1929. The automobile industry employed the most, using at that time 450,000 men. The manufacture of fountain pens, one of the 18 new industries, was at the bottom of the list with 4,500 workers in that year. Unusual is the fact that the high percentage of men employed in these industries does not include the thousands depending indirectly upon them, such as mining, trucking, and other agencies of transportation. Mining alone, it was pointed out, has increased by four times since the advent of the automobile, and the iron and steel industry employs 500 percent more than in 1879. In the immediate field of manufacturing these specific products, however, the industries have accounted for 40 percent of the increase in workers in relation to the growth of population. Of the 18 industries named, only one, the making of cottonseed oil cake and meal, pertained to the feed industry and it ranked No. 12 on the list with 15,825 people employed. (Northwestern Miller, July 17.)

Congress,                   The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry re-  
July 22                   ported out without amendment H.R. 6914 to authorize coopera-  
                          tion with the several states for the purpose of stimulating  
the acquisition, development and proper administration and management of  
state forests and coordinating Federal and state activities in carrying  
out a national program of forest-land management (S.Rept. 1145). The House  
Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 8631 to provide  
for the use of net weights in interstate and foreign commerce transactions  
in cotton, to provide for the standardization of bale covering for cotton  
and for other purposes (H.Rept. 1562).

Corn Borer               The Division of Applications and Information of the  
Survey                   Works Program has announced that the President has approved  
                          an allocation of \$123,600 requested by the Bureau of Ento-  
mology and Plant Quarantine, for the following projects: for a survey in  
19 states to determine the extent of infestation of the European corn  
borer, \$116,000; for construction of a storehouse for spraying equipment  
and insecticides at Chadbourn, N.C., \$600; for construction of large  
portable field insectaries in cotton fields at Presidio, Texas, \$4,900;

Australian               The worst dust storm in the history of Australia ended  
Dust Storm               last week with rains in the settled areas and parts of the  
                          far north, where the weather had been persistently dry, says  
an Adelaide report to the New York Times. The dust storm, according to  
the government meteorologist, was of unprecedented duration. He estimates  
that 10,000,000 tons of dust was deposited and probably 10 times as much  
remained in the upper air or was blown to sea. Trains and road transport  
were held up everywhere, and two trains were derailed on the far northern  
line. Though young crops suffered, they will mostly recover in conse-  
quence of the rain.

New                       An essential poultry food factor, at first believed  
Vitamin                   to be vitamin G by its discoverers in the University of  
                          Wisconsin, has been found to be an entirely new vitamin by  
research workers at the University of California. Because the lack of the  
new element caused a pellagra-like disease in baby chicks, the original  
Wisconsin discoverers believed that they were working with vitamin G. Tests  
on rats at the University of California, however, showed that it was not  
the anti-pellagra vitamin. The new vitamin and vitamin G were found to be  
present in fairly large amounts in liver, yeast and alfalfa leaf meal.  
Moderate amounts of the new vitamin have also been found to be present  
in certain grains and in rice bran. Milk products appear to be good  
sources of vitamin G but only fair sources of the new vitamin. (New York  
Times.)

Train Costs              With the Burlington's twin Zephyrs each traveling  
                          better than 25,000 miles a month between Chicago and the  
Twin Cities and another operating over 15,000 miles between Kansas City  
and Lincoln, the railroad world is watching operating costs with interest.  
A study of the operation of the Kansas City Zephyr disclosed a per mile  
operating cost of 29.46 cents, as compared with 63.75 cents for the steam  
train it displaced. (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 23--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.50; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.35; vealers good and choice 7.00-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 6.75-8.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $105\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $103\frac{1}{2}$ - $104\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $80\frac{3}{4}$ - $84\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $81\frac{3}{4}$ - $103\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $95\frac{1}{4}$ - $99\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $94\frac{3}{4}$ - $97\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 96; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 87-88; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 72; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 42-44; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $85\frac{1}{2}$ - $86\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 87; No. 3 yellow Chi.  $83\frac{1}{2}$ -85; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $84\frac{1}{2}$ - $85\frac{1}{4}$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32- $32\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C.  $31\frac{1}{4}$ - $32\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 33- $33\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $35\frac{3}{4}$ ; choice malting barley, Minneap. 62-66; fair to good malting, Minneap. 50-55; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.57-1.61.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.50-\$2.10 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maryland stock \$1.50-\$2.10 in city markets. New Jersey Cobblers 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pound sacks in the East. California and Arizona Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloups brought \$1.75-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets. New Jersey Yellow onions sold at 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East. Massachusetts stock 75¢-\$1 in New York City. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1-\$2.75 per bushel basket in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Macon. Georgia, North and South Carolina watermelons, 24-28 pound average, \$245-\$300 bulk per car, auctionsales in New York City; Cuban Queens, 24-30 pounds average, \$120-\$160 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 17 points from the previous close to 11.92 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.55 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 11.35 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 11.30 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 24 cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26- $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 25- $25\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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